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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO 267 BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

FUNERAL COMMITTEE EXPOSES GOVERNMENT TACTICS

Out Of The Gloaming.

The Afghan Consul writes that the new King of Afghanistan will follow in the footsteps of his father. We hope not; he ought to proceed more slowly when eliminating his enemies. The "number of executions" should be appreciably less now.

* * * *

We are, however, assured that the constitution is working like clock-work and though the ministers were absent the young King could ascend the throne. Some constitutional progress for Afghanistan, that he could ascend his throne without the permission of his ministers!

* * * *

"Nazis are also helping the hospital patients to reach booths, so that no possible vote may be lost." It is good they did not shoot them off hand, but only sent them to hospitals. Some prevision here at least.

* * * *

If they had all been killed and kicked about, even the Nazis would have had fewer votes for Hitler policy. Now the patients' votes will be assured to them for ever, unless the storm troops become very active again.

* * * *

When the voters were waiting at the booth in long queues the storm troops entertained them with brass bands we are told. There were no Communists or the storm troops would have given some other kind of entertainment.

* * * *

But the Nazi drive had one wonderful result, for even Communists and Socialists voted Nazi. Wonderful is the Nazi power of pressure and persuasion. In Italy they vote equally solidly for Mussolini.

* * * *

If the dictators exchanged places with each other, still they would get a majority. These supermen with their castor-oil and rubber truncheons do marvels; even India can copy much from them. Sir John Anderson, please note.

* * * *

"The failure of Congress to make good their promises led to increased revolutionary activity", says the U. P. Police Administration report. Not in Whitehall with its White Paper, which is equally revolutionising India.

* * * *

The W. P. has revolutionised many things; for one thing, Sir Samuel Hoare and for another our Viceroy,—both of whom are resolved to give India the freedom she deserves but does not desire.

* * * *

The same report complains that "the Congress adopted a more pernicious form of activity" and "combustibles were dropped into letter boxes", etc., not for doing away with the Police administration report we hope, containing such excellent Detective stories.

* * * *

The Madras Finance Member refused to remit any revenue as the nation-building activities would be curtailed. In Bombay they increase the nation-building activities by increasing Excise revenues, and Madras might as well imitate.

* * * *

Even if the cultivators have no money the nation-building activities must proceed. Police allowances can't be reduced, as also the jail accommodation. But they can reduce educational grants, since there is too much unemployment already.

* * * *

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has gone a step further now, and he is for "scientific socialism" for the future Government. They ought to have social equality in the Congress, if it is not 'ultra vires' of the existing state.

* * *

The Pundit told his audience that the Capitalist system was

Communal Bogey For Chowpatty Ban

WANTON PARADE OF FORCE

Patel Committee Tears Official Communique To Tatters

The Committee for making arrangements for the funeral of the late Vithalbhai J. Patel, now that the cremation ceremony is over, think it desirable that the public should be made acquainted with certain facts concerning the difficulties under which they had to work.

It should be stated, in the first place, that Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel, who was in charge of the body on the voyage from Europe and was conveying the last wishes of the deceased, as his executor, in regard to the final disposal of the remains, was not informed at any stage of the journey, either by the India Office or the British Consular or the Shipping Company that there would be any restrictions or conditions connected wtih the landing or conveyance of the body to the place of cremation. And he arrived in Bombay entirely innocent of any knowledge of the situation thus created.

But the Agents of the Shipping Company and their officers were, otherwise, in all respects, uniformly helpful and courteous.

COMMITTEE'S TASK.

At the outset, the Committee realised that, while the public character of the funeral must be fully maintained, they were bound to regard the wishes of the nearest relatives, which were insistently pressed upon them. To meet the requirements of the situation, a Funeral Board was established, consisting of the members of the family on the spot and certain members of the Committee, with Mrs. Naidu as Chairman and the Committee agreed to carry out their instructions. It should be emphasised, however, that the Committee at no time abrogated their authority to act on behalf of the public and to do everything within their power to fulfil the wishes of the people, that the body of Vithalbhai Patel should be accorded all the honour and reverence that a grateful people could render it on the occasion of its final disposal.

CHOWPATTY BAN.

The Committee were faced in the first instance with the refusal of the Government to permit the cremation to take place at Chowpatty, in accordance with the dying wish of the deceased. The Communique containing the reasons of Government for this refusal has already been made public. The Committee are not aware of any grounds of health why the permission to cremate at Chowpatty should not have been granted. The reasons put forward by the Government in the Press Note they regard as exotic and even frivolous and they feel they could not have carried conviction to any impartial mind. They regret particularly that Government should have digressed into matters so entirely irrelevant to the single issue that had to be decided. Wittingly or unwittingly, they gave a communal and sectarian colour to a ceremony, which was intended, and has since been proved to be a national tribute to a great Indian leader, who throughout his life was utterly free from all communal leanings and was an Indian first, last and always.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

The conditions laid down by the Government for the funeral were contained in the letter of the Commissioner of Police, dated 6th November, which is hereto annexed. Faced with the alternative of a refusal by the authorities to allow the body to be landed, the Committee felt that they had no alternative but to submit, under protest, to these conditions, including the condition on which the authorities were insistent throughout, that the coffin should not be opened until the crematorium was reached. They made what little effort was possible to have these conditions reconsidered. They proposed to send a telegram to the Government of Bombay urging re-consideration of the refusal to permit the cremation at Chowpatty, but for certain reasons, this was abandoned.

SHAUKAT ALI'S RESPONSE.

It may be mentioned, however, in view of the laboured attempt of the Government Press Note to give the occasion a communal aspect, that Maulana Shaukat Ali, when asked for his signature to the telegram, gave his assent without a moment hesitation, as did also Dr. Javle, Mayor of Bombay and Mr. Meyer Nissim.

VICEROY REFUSES.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who was going to Delhi, was requested also to enlist the good offices of the President of the Assembly in securing the intervention of the Viceroy in the matter. The President, however, was found to be flying over the Frontier and as the telegram which was sent to him was unanswered Mr. Jamnadas was unable to fulfil his mission. A number of members of the Assembly, however, who approached the Viceroy with the request that he should intervene, met with a blunt refusal.

There was no alternative, therefore, but to go on with the arrangements under the restrictions imposed. That they were right in doing so, the Committee have no doubt. They feel justified and consoled by the reflection that their main object, namely, to afford the public the fullest opportunity possible to pay their tribute to the departed leader, was overwhelmingly fulfilled by the wonderful demonstration of respect and affection on Friday last, testifying to the

(Continued on page 8).

collapsing in European countries and was bound to collapse in India. It is this wild talk which in compels Government to give more safeguards to our Lombard Street friends.

* * * *

But the Indian Government may rest in peace, for the Pundit is not speaking of the present Government, but of the "future Government of India." One of our Bombay acting Governors once told the Council that the Government were communistic!

* * * *

And yet he was not jailed. The essence of Communism is that everything belongs to the State, and in India it does and nothing to the people. There's the rub.

GERMANY NOW NAZI STATE

Functions Of Reich President & Chanceller To Be Merged Together

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

93 votes out of every 100 have made Hitler the master of Germany and with the absence any opposition in the Parliament Germany has become a Nazi state administered by all-Nazi officials. Few liberties left to the old German States are expected completely to disappear. In anticipation of yesterday's victory extensive constitutional changes has been planned by Hitler.

The police will come under the central control, and the Federal Diets become a thing of past. Justice will become the sole care of the Central Government, and the whole cultural educational life of the country will be centralised.

It is even possible that functions of the Reich President and the Chancellor will be merged and the Chief Executive will be as the president of United States.
—Reuter's Special.

VOTE OF CENSURE AGAINST PREMIER

Morgan Jones Alleges Govt. Encourages Japanese Policy In Far East

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Morgan Jones, labourite, moving a vote of censure aroused a heated scene by the allegation that the Japanese policy with Far East has been encouraged not deliberately but deferentially by the British Government and the Conservative leaders of the House of Commons, mentioning Mr. Amery and Sir Austen Chamberlain. The latter indignantly repudiated the suggestion.

Mr. MacDonald replying protested strongly against the statement that Government encouraged Japan which was untrue.

MACDONALD PROTESTS.

He declared that Government was working for an international disarmament. Britain could not extend her international commitments at the price whatever might be asked in the interest of international disarmament. He declared the principle of equality has been granted to Germany.

Armed powers were making contribution by disarmament and unarmed powers contributing in the form of increased security which would take form of the declaration that the Five powers would not resort to force in order to redress the grievances for a perid of years. Government was in touch with France and Italy.

"We ask Germany to come in not at the end of discussions but now. We want Germany to be represented." Whatever form these conversations might take, British loyalty to the league would be unaltered. Mr. MacDonald concluded saying that the British draft convention remained the basis of Geneva deliberations.

DIE-HARDS DEMAND BOSE'S ARREST

"DISLOYAL CONDUCT"

Hoare Assures Government Has Full Freedom Of Action

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

Indian Railway Orders to Hungary Raises Storm of Protest In Tory Circles.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons, Sir Walter Smiles urged the rearrest of Mr. Subhas Bose on his return to India on the ground of disloyal and hostile conduct during the period of release from detention.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that Government retained complete freedom of action.

Both Sir A. Knox and Sir W. Smiles drew attention to the fact that Indian orders for the railway equipment was given to Hungary, pointing out that Hungary defaulted the British bondholders.

Sir S. Hoare replied that the latter question was for the consideration of the Treasury and suggested to Sir A. Knox to submit the question to the Treasury. He added that the placing of orders in Hungary was in accordance with the practice.

Sir S. Hoare is circulating statistics relating to the increase of Japanese hosiery imports in the past year into India and the closing down of hosiery factories in India. He is seeking further information.

Mr. Tom Smith drew attention to the protest of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce with reference to Japanese dumping rice.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied, doubtless, the Government of India are considering the matter in connection with the present negotiations.

Major John Colville replying to Mr. Rhys Davies said he understood that a statement would be made to the press on Wednesday on behalf of the Lancashire Textile Delegation.

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES

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Longer Lease For 18d Ratio

SCHUSTER CARRIES DAY IN COMMITTEE

Dissentients Will Append Minutes Of Dissent

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 13

"HAVE YOU ALTERED THE RATIO?"

This was the query addressed this evening by many interested individuals to members of the Reserve Bank Committee when they came out of the committee's room after the longest and final sitting.

The reply vouchafed was a simple "no". The ratio of one shilling and six pence provided in revelant clauses of Reserve Bank Bill remains unaltered as a result of to-day's narrow victory for Sir George Schuster who obtained 14 votes for it, as against 12 recorded by the Opposition.

From conversations with some members in lobbies during the luncheon interval, it appeared that there were no clear cut on the subject and their sole concern was how best to save the bill being wrecked in the face of the Government threat uttered earlier to-day and yet how to give vent to the popular view on the ratio question.

The London Committee in their report had merely observed: "A considerable majority of Indian Delegates felt it their duty to record their view that a suitable exchange ratio is one of the essential factors for the successful working of the Reserve Bank and it was for the Government of India and the Legislature to examine all relevant considerations with a view to ensuring that minimum strain is placed on the currency system of India".

SCHUSTER WARNS

But to-day, Sir George Schuster in the course of his long speech, while admitting the general distress in the country owing to the level of prices, warned that the present situation could improve only when there was an improvement in the general financial position of the country. In the interest of India, he desired that there should be no controversy on the Ratio question through a vote on a clause of the Reserve Bank Bill and quoted textually from the editorials views of the "Hindu" of Madras and also from latest observations of Sir P. C. Ray in support of Government's refusal to lower the ratio at present.

Lala Ramsarandas, member of the London Committee gently reminded Sir George Schuster of his impression that this matter was left by the London Committee for this committee to decide in India.

But Sir George's warning and advice held the field for a time, and the luncheon interval only enabled the opposition members to sound each other's attitude, but without arriving at a common formula.

DAS KEEPS MUM

Mr. B. Das who is always sceptical of whatever the Bombay people say or do, remained neutral when the vote was taken on Mr. Vidyasagar Pandyas amendment for one shilling and four pence ratio. He was more interested in seeing that a Statutory provision was made in terms of para 19 of the London Committee's report that the question of monetary standard best suited to India should be reviewed when the international monetary position has clarified itself and became sufficiently stable to make it possible to frame more permanent provisions. In this he succeeded, for his amendment found support of the committee as a whole.

MINUTES OF DISSENT

But those who voted for one shilling and four pence ratio will explain their views in a minute of dissent and if a serious attempt is made to carry it in the Assembly, there is a danger that the bill will share the same fate as its predecessor in 1928.

There is however satisfaction among members that on many other matters, Government had fallen in with the non-official Indian point of view even incurring the displeasure of Whitehall.

At the same time, there is regret felt that Mr. Bhupatsingh failed in his attempt to make a statutory provision compelling the Government to buy shares of the Reserve Bank even at the end of 25 years.

The minutes of dissent to be appended will bring into bold relief the point on which members still disappointed and dissatisfied.

Meanwhile, Sir George Schuster is said to be continuing his cable correspondence with Whitehall for the approval of whatever he has agreed to in the Committee.

Informal meetings are the order of the day among the Assembly Members to decide how best to make further improvements in the Bill.

HEATED DEBATE ON RUPEE RATIO

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

The select committee on the Reserve Bank Bill was to-day engaged in a heated discussion on the question of the rupee ratio, and at the time of wiring, no decision has been taken.

One member is said to have suggested an amendment that Government should fix the ratio at any suitable figure by an ordinance before the act comes into force and seek confirmation thereof of the Central Legislature.

Sir George Schuster is understood to have again approvingly quoted from a leading article in the 'Hindu' of Madras on the question in justification of Government's opinion agaist a change.

LOBBY TALKS.

Judging by the excited lobby conversations, it is likely that the Committee will not be able to conclude its labours to-day. Earlier in the day, the Committee decided on the allotment of shares for five regions by altering the Government figures.

According to the decision taken

(Contined on page 8)

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Mahmoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Pier. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (1507).

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NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th November to THURSDAY, the 7th December, 1933, both days inclusive.

The 59th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Monday the 4th December, 1933, at 4. p.m. (S.T.) in "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report, declare dividends, elect two Directors and appoint two Auditors.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office, 95 Esplanade Road (1, Ash Lane), Fort, or to the undersigned.

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AUCTIONEERS.
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Sale by the undersigned of valuable immoveable property at Kamatipura Bazaar Road near Kmatipura 8th Street on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Solomon & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ganpat Ladha the Transferee of the Mortgage dated 23rd June, 1928, under the Transfer of Mortgage, dated 6th February, 1932, executed in his favour by Dayalji Ranchhoddas the original Mortgagee and Narandas Dayal the Mortgagor and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the said Narandas Dayal and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Vendor under the said Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd June 1928 made between the said Narandas D. of the one part and Ranchhoddas Naranji and the said Dayalji Ranchhoddas of the other part.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 241 square yards according to Cadastral Survey together with the building thereon situate at Kamatipura Bazaar Street bearing Collector's Old No. 3197, New No. 10059, Old Survey No. 2185, New Survey No. 6358, Cadastral Survey No. 756 Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 969 and Street No. 119-123.

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ORISSA LOOKS TO BOMBAY

Starvation Stares Flood Victims

The Secretary, Orissa Relief Committee writes:—

Day by Day the condition of the people of the flood affected areas of Orissa is getting worse. Whatever people had with them has already been exhausted by this time. People are now practically starving. As winter has already set in its severe form, people are finding it very difficult to protect themselves. Winter cloths in hundreds of bales are required. The whole Orissa is now looking very anxiously towards the response Bombay will make to the pathetic appeal made by Mahatmaji in the columns of "Harijan" of his latest issue.

Realising the gravity of the situation, the Orissa Flood Relief Committee has now opened some more centres. Unless public help comes in abundance, it will be very difficult for all the organisations doing relief work to cope with the situation.

The Orissa Flood Relief Committee, The Marwari Relief Society and the Ramkrishna Mission are doing splendid work.

The Orissa Flood Relief Committee is distributing gratuitous relief in 13 centres out of which 6 are in Puri District and 7 are in Cuttack District.

Besides these, this Committee is distributing stray doles at Patia.

PROCESSION OF HOLY RELICS

Mulgandhakuti Vihar Anniversary Celebrations At Sarnath

BENARES, Nov. 12.

The second anniversary of the Mulgandhakuti Vihar at Sarnath, near Benares, was celebrated yesterday amidst enthusiastic scenes.

The programme included a procession of holy relics presented by the Government of India, and an anniversary gathering which was addressed by Buddhists and non-Buddhists including Mr. Teo Khay, Cheang, president of Naodaya Buddhist Association, Mr. Tsushyo Byodo, Director of the Japanese Institute for Sanskrit research, Mr. Pandal, I.C.S., Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Shivnarayan, advocate of Lahore, and others, Rahula Sankrityayana presided.

The celebrations will continue to-day, when there will be an exposition of the holy relics for worship and further lectures will be delivered.—A. P.

UNIQUE SACRIFICE OF BADNERA MILL-WORKERS

President Of A. I. T. U. C. Protests Against Management's Attitude And Issues Appeal For Public Support

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following appeal to all the Trade Unions in India and abroad:—

You are already aware that the Textile workers in India are faced with a very grave crisis. The employers are forcing wage cuts on the Textile workers at the point of utter starvation and misery. The case of the Badnera workers in C. P. is most heartrending and show the utter callousness of capitalism to all feelings of humanity and justice. About 1500 Textile workers are on strike as a protest against wage cut amounting to 14 per dent for the last four months. The wages at Badnera are scandalously low and will hardly find any parallel in India. 400 women workers are in the vanguard of the fight and have shown unique devotion to the Red Flag.

FAILURE OF COMPROMISE

The Badnera Mill is managed by Sir Manekji Dadabhoy who is the President of the Council of State. All attempts at a reasonable and honourable compromise have failed owing to the obduracy of the Badnera Mill management. An attempt by the Employers to open the Mill behind the back of the C. P. and Berar Union has miserably failed. The attitude of the Employers at Badnera will be apparent by the fact that wages due to the workers for work done before th strike have been withheld and an attempt is being made to forfeit 14 days wages, on the alleged ground that the workers went on strike without giving any proper notice. The workers have resisted this action of the employers. The C. P. and Berar Textile Union is not being recognised on the ground that there are outsiders in the Union. Thus an attempt is being made to curtail the right of free and unrestricted organisation, which the Trade Union Act allows and which the Government of India itself permits to it's own employees. An attempt is being made to still enhance the wage-cut. No wonder that the Textile workers have refused to join work on such humiliating and insulting terms.

UNIQUE SACRIFICE.

You can thus very well realise the plight to which the Textile workers must have been reduced after four months of starvation. The bravery, heroism and sacrifice displayed by the Badnera workers is unique in the annals of Labour in India. Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Mr. M. N. Jagam, Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and Mr. P. Y. Deshpande President of the Badnera branch of the C. P. and Berar Textile Labour Union have kept the right at Badnera against tremendous odds.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

It is the duty of every Trade Unionist to render all posible help to the brave and vallant Badnera workers. I hope that this appeal on behalf of the suffering and downtrodden Textile workers at Badnera will not fall on deaf ears. I have to request all Trade Unions to pass resolutions sympathising with the Badnera workers, and condemning the attitude of Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and forward copies of these resolutions to the press, to the Badnera Textile Labour Union and to the Trade Union Congress.

All financial help should be forwarded to Mr. P. Y. Deshpande President C. P. and Berar Textile Labour Union, Badnera branch, Badnera (Berar).

BOOKS RECEIVED

"J. M. Sen Gupta," by C. S. Venu. R. K. Raja & Co., 2, Nammalvar Street, George Town, Madras. 1 anna.

"Annie Besant, The Maker of India," by C. S. Venu. R. K. Raja & Co. 1 anna.

"V. J. Patel," by C. S. Venu. R. K. Raja. 1 anna.

GUJARATI

"Pravasanan Samasmano," by Ratilal Mohanlal Trivedi. Published by the Author, 55, Brahmin Mitramandal Society, Ellis Bridge Ahmedabad. Re. 1.

The Great Picture with Great Artists at the Great Theatre

Minerva Talkies

(Late Empress Theatre)
— Completely renovated and under new management —
MADAN THEATRES LIMITED'S Mythological Super

RAMAYAN

(Sita Swayamvar)

featuring the galaxy of great stars
MUKHTAR BEGUM
(the famous Songstress of Punjab)
NARMA DASHANKAR & Miss LEELA
The programme includes selected songs by the great master—Singer of India

PYARA SAHEB

DON'T FAIL TO ENJOY THIS TREAT THE PICTURE THAT YOU MUST SEE With your family —
Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

DAILY THREE SHOWS 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The CARLTON FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES

The Most Romantic Song-and-Dance Picture of the year presented by FOX

"MY LIPS BETRAY"

WITH LILIAN HARVEY, JOHN BOLES, EL BRENDEL, IRENE BROWN.

ALLEGED DEMOLITION OF CHIRNER MEMORIAL

Thana Judge's Order On Jamnadas Mehta's Suit

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Nov. 13.

The first-class sub-judge of Thana, after hearing both the sides, has passed the following order in the suit filed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta president and Mr. T. N. Bedekar, secretary of the Chirner Memorial Committee, against the Secretary of State for India, claiming Rs. 1,000 damages for the alleged demolition of the Chirner Memorial by the police on the ground that it contained a tablet which was an unauthorised news-sheets.

"Both the parties wish to lead evidence on the first issue (whether this Court has jurisdiction or not to entertain the suit), which thus becomes the mixed point of fact and law. Had it been purely a law point, I would have tried it first. In these circumstances I order that the evidence on all issues shall be heard together."

In pursuance of this order, a list of witnesses will be filed by both the parties shortly.

ALLEGED TORTURE OF WIFE

Accused Remanded To Custody Till Nov. 23

Ratanlal Dipchand, described as a "wife-beater" was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday for alleged torturing his wife and causing grievous hurt. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to custody till November 23.

In applying for a remand the police stated that the accused was known by his neighbours to "harass and torture" his wife Dhapubai. On November 9, it was alleged, the accused tied his wife with a rope and beat her mercilessly with an iron rod and that as a result of the assault she had sustained injuries all over her body. The police received information about the alleged assault on November 11 and found her lying helpless in her room. She was removed to the hospital where she was found to have sustained no less than 17 injuries all over her body.

Chittagong.—The locality known as Nandan Kanan, Chittagong Town, was raided this morning and Hindu Bhadralok youths were examined in connection with the identity card. Some of them were taken to the Kotwali, where their statements were recorded. They were then let off.—A.P.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN MARARASHTRA

Appeal To Workers To Co-operate With New Secretary

Sjt. G. K. Devadhar writes:—

The Maharashtra Provincial Board of the Servants of the Untouchables Society have appointed Mr. B. J. Marathey, of Nasik as the full time Secretary of the Board from the 1st of November, 1933. Mr. S. K. Shindkar, Hon. Secretary having resigned. He is now taking charge of the Office in Poona. He is advised to get into touch with all the District Committees as well as the general and the Bombay Boards. The District Committees are requested to write to him in the matter of Harijan work that is being done or is likely to be undertaken in the near future.

PROMOTE HARIJAN CAUSE.

The new Secretary has been instructed to visit all the District Branches of the Maharashtra Provincial Board with a view to further the activities of the Board on well regulated lines. He will soon, in consultation with the President, arrange his tour programme and inform the District Committees of it. All the District Branches are requested to whole-heartedly co-operate with him with a view to promote the Harijan cause and explain to him the difficulties of work they have been experiencing. He has also been advised among other things to discuss with the people in Maharashtra:

(1) the need of holding a training class for Harijan workers,

(2) the advisability of calling a conference of workers in the Marathi-speaking Districts comprising of the Board.

(3) the desirability of starting a small Magazine in Marathi to promote the Harijan cause,

(4) and in fact such other matters that may ultimately lead to the formulation of an organised and uniform programme of work throughout Maharashtra.

POLICE SEARCH AMRAOTI PRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Nov. 11.

Mr. Kanitkar Sub-Inspector of Police effected a sudden search in the Maheshwar Printing Press, Amraoti on the 10th inst. and confiscated a few copies of a handbill, regarding the Badnera Mills strike, printed and published in that Press.

In this handbill, the action of the police and the tactics of the Mill authorities were strongly critisized by Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, President, Textile Labour Union, Badnera and the workers were encouraged again to go on strike in sympathy with the victimized workers of the Mills. It is understood that the police officers were informed by the Manager of the Press of his intention to publish the leaflet in question.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	10 Dec.
Calcutta Maru	5339	18 Dec	26 Dec
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 Dec	28 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov
Haruna Maru	10500	11 Dec
Katori Maru	10000	26 Dec

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	22 Nov
Suwa Maru	10700	7 Dec

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	13 Dec
Asama Maru	17000	10 Jan

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec
Hiye Maru	11600	27 Dec

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 12, 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 25, 1352.
Parsi: Khordad 9, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 45m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.
Hightide: 8-40, 21-45.
Lowtide: 2-34, 15-13.

PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 17th November 6h. 54m. p.m. First Quarter 24th November, 1h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 2nd December, 7h. 1m. a.m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 15.

H. E. the Governor hands over the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science to the Bombay University for the location of the Department of Technology, 5 p.m.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ.—Mehta Jaiminiji Vedic Missionary, will deliver his last lecture, on "Superiority of Vedas", at the Arya Samaj Mandir Kalbadevi Road to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m.

A LANTERN LECTURE.—A Lantern Lecture on "Our Eyes" will be delivered by Mr. H. D. Chattrapati Principal Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, in Sir Elly Kadoorie School Mazgaon, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.—A G. I. P. Railway monthly season ticket issued in favour of Mr. R. S. Ramachandran between Matunga-Vadala-Bombay has been found. Owner may take delivery of the same from Mr. P. K. Bhadgamkar V. J. T. Institute, Matunga between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. any day.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Khodabax Edalji Punegar, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter III (Yasna Ha 30) strophes 3-5.

MAHARASHTRA PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE.—The fifth session of the Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference will be held in Hasikon on the 23rd the 24th and the 25th of December.

The well-known Prof. Rajratna Manikrao will preside on the occasion.

LATE SIR R. J. VAKIL.—A special meeting of the Bombay Medical Union held on Wednesday last at the Union Hall expressed the Union's deep sense of sorrow "at the very sad and untimely death" of the Hon. Sirdar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil, Kt., Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per Extra s.s. "Glenardle" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th instant.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Carthage" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

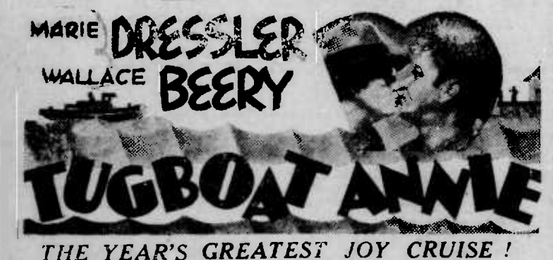
VIZAGAPATAM SWADESHI EXHIBITION.—The Fourth Annual Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in the third week of January 1934. As already announced the Exhibition is open to all articles of Swadeshi manufacture and handspun and handwoven fabrics of cotton, wool and silk. An Art section will also be specially organized as usual, and will be open to photographs and other artistic productions of an original nature. Prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors of the best products. For further particulars intending exhibitors are requested to apply to T. Viswanadham, for the Swadeshi Exhibition Committee.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.
The "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.
The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 6 p.m. (S. T.).
The following two papers by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, will be read:—
1. "Folklore Notes from Northern India".
2. "Some Malay, Burman and Indian Folk-Beliefs about the Man-Tiger or Were-Tiger, with some Remarks on the Origin of Lycanthropy".

THE BIG SHOW!
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
3 — SHOWS DAILY — 3
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
To Cope with the Crowd

Warner Bros. Musical Super-Show with 13 Great Stars and
More than 200 Beautiful Girls.
5 — SONGS — 5
Book Now & Ensure Your Seats. Plans Open.
FREE LIST ABSOLUTELY STOPPED.

Air-Conditioned THE REGAL To-Night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Theatre Magnificent
MARIE DRESSLER
WALLACE BEERY
TUGBOAT ANNIE

THE YEAR'S GREATEST JOY CRUISE!
EVERYBODY'S SWEETHEARTS AT THEIR BEST.

EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS

Committee Appointed To Examine Position Of Company

An Extra-ordinary general body meeting of the Share-holders of the Messrs. Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co. Ltd., was held on Monday at 4 p.m. to consider the situation created due to its agents, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons going into voluntary liquidation.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw one of the Directors presided.

After some discussion the meeting appointed a committee of six persons four from the shareholders and two from the creditors of the Company, to examine the position of the company, consider the question of appointing new agents, if any come forward and submit their report to the general body meeting of the Share-holders to be held on November 27. The Committee was authorised to co-opt another person on the Committee to act as an auditor.

The names of the Committee members are:—

Messrs. Chimanlal Lallubhai, N. V. Khandwala, V. G. Akula, Tulsidas Pranjivandas, Motilal Ranchod and Liladhar Ratansi.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.—"They call it sin." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD.—"Sleepless Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"Gold Diggers of 1933" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON.—"My Lips Betray." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE.—"The Song of Songs." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Yes, Mr. Brown" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END.—"Krishna Sudama." Time as usual.
GLOBE.—"Alibaba and 40 Thieves." Daily at 5, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC.—"Bharati Mata." Time as usual.
ROXY—"Sally Bishop." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA.—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL.—"Tugboat Annie" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL.—"Mad Cap." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-00 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m. Selection of Indian Music.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
2-00 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club.
4-00 p.m. Ladies' Hour: Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Home and its Charm" in Gujerathi.
4-30 p.m. What to Wear by Beth.
5-00 p.m. "Where to Go"? By Prof. Santos.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management.)
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m. Book Talk By The Bookman.
6-40 p.m. The Vielophone Company. Present The New Decca Dance Records.
8-00 p.m. Cotton Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Markt Prices.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-55 p.m. News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9-10 p.m. Classical and Light Music. Kadim Hussein.
10-30 p.m. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Wireless Military Band.
9-45 p.m. Foreign Affairs a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
10-00 p.m. Concert by the London Ensemble.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

BRITISH DUKE IN BOMBAY HOSPITAL

The Duke of Northumberland who contracted blackwater fever during a big game "safari" in East Africa was admitted in St. George's Hospital, soon after his arrival.

His condition is reported to be very satisfactory, and it is learnt he will be very soon discharged.

Vote Of Censure Ends In Fiasco

Breeze In Corporation Meeting

Dignity Of Chair Must Be Maintained, Declares Deshmukh

The vote of censure moved by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai against the Mayor last week, for certain irregularities in the procedure he adopted in the Municipal Corporation meeting held on 25th and 26th September last proved a fiasco after more than two hours' discussion on Monday. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar occupied the Chair.

DESAI WARNED.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee urged Mr. Balubhai Desai to withdraw his motion as after an arrangement arrived at by some Councillors and the Mayor, the Mayor had made a statement explaining his position. Since then he thought the matter should have been considered closed. If he, however, persisted in his vote of censure, Mr. Tairsee warned Mr. Balubhai that he foresaw the fate of the resolution.

Mr. E.R. Hirjibehdin moved an amendment to ask for counsel's opinion regarding the procedure adopted by the Mayor.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh also joined Mr. Tairsee in his request and urged Mr. Balubhai and Mr. E.R. Hirjibehdin to withdraw the resolution and the amendment. He admitted there was certain irregularity in the procedure adopted by the Mayor and in view of that irregularity, the Mayor had made a compromise and made certain statement and also allowed the poll again. They had elected the Mayor and it was their duty to maintain the dignity of the Chair by not going further in the matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram also urged the mover of the resolution and the amendment to withdraw. At the fag-end of the day at 5-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), they agreed to withdraw and the President declared accordingly amidst cheers. The House then adjourned till Thursday.

FUNERAL COMMITTEE EXPOSES GOVERNMENT TACTICS

(Continued from Page 1.)

grief of the people and the high esteem in which Vithalbhai Patel was held, by the whole public of Bombay, without thought of caste or creed, and indeed of the whole nation.

SHOW OF FORCE.

The Committee cannot help deploring, and condemning however, the wholly unnecessary show of force that was made, under instructions of Government, at every place leading to Chowpatty Sands, although the authorities had received the most uncompromising assurance from the Committee that the conditions laid down for the route of the procession would be strictly followed both by the Committee and the public at large.

Before concluding this statement, the Committee feel that it would be ungenerous not to acknowledge that, within the limits of the conditions imposed, the officers of the Government concerned in the arrangements, behaved with consideration and courtesy.

TRIBUTE TO CITIZENS.

The Committee feel that it is almost superfluous to add an expression of their deep appreciation of the whole-hearted cooperation of the public and the wonderful work of the corps of volunteers enlisted for the occasion, many of whom were raw students without previous training or experience at such work. No praise can be too high for the splendid services of the latter and the uniformly admirable and helpful behaviour of the public throughout. It was what the Committee expected and their confidence was completely justified.

COPY OF COMMISSIONER'S LETTER

To,
Maganlal Desai, Esquire,
305, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Dear Sir,

I write to inform you that Government in their Resolution, Political and Reforms Department, No. 9952 of November 1933 have permitted the landing of the dead body of Mr. V. J. Patel in Bombay on condition that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and the Port Health Officer, Bombay, have no objection to the landing. I have consulted the Municipal Commissioner and the Port Health Officer and there is no objection to the landing of the body in Bombay provided the following conditions are observed:—

1. That Government's requirements as to packing of the remains have been fully observed, viz. that at the time of landing in Bombay the remains shall be enclosed in a shell of zinc or other suitable metal with all joints so soldered as to seal them hermetically and prevent the escape of noxious gases or fluids; the shell should be enclosed in a stoutly built teakwood coffin and the coffin should be enclosed in a zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw dust and carbolic powder; and that the coffin is passed by the Port and Municipal Health Officers on its arrival and before it is landed as in sound sealed condition as above.

2. That certificates are received from the Public Health authorities of the place where the death occurred stating the cause of death and certifying that it was not due to any infectious or contagious disease.

3. That the coffin containing the remains, including the zinc or tin lined wooden packing case, shall not be opened between the time of landing and its arrival at the place of cremation.

4. That the coffin be taken by a route approved by the Commissioner of Police to the place of cremation.

5. That the body shall be conveyed for cremation to Sonapur Crematorium on Queens Road.

6. That the procession to the crematorium shall be the usual funeral procession with nothing that will impart to it the appearance of a Congress demonstration, e.g. no Congress flag or emblems shall be displayed procession.

(Sd) W. SMITH,
Commisioner of Police.

WORKERS THANKED

The Patel Funeral Committee desire to express its profound sense of gratitude to Professor W. Schlessinger and Professor Lorenz of Vienna and the physicians and nursing staff of the clinic Ligneric, Grand, Nyon, to whom the Nation is deeply indebted for all their generous and unsparing services to the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. (2) to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose who inspite of his precarious health, tended Mr. Patel during his final illness with such assiduous and vigilent care and affection, and (3) to Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel whose devotion is beyond praise, for so promptly agreeing to undertake the journey to Geneva at such brief notice and for making all the necessary arrangements for conveying Mr. Patel's remains to India.

LATEST STEP IN CROP REDUCTION

U. S. Govt. Announces 37 Million Dollar Loan To Farmers

WASHINGTON, Nov 13

The Government has announced that 37 million dollars will be loaned to farmers on cotton held from the market at a ratio of four cents per pound.

This is the latest step in the crop reduction for farm relief.—Reuter's Special.

RAILWAY GATE MAN IN TROUBLE

Charged With Being Rash And Negligent In Discharge Of His Duties

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, Nov. 13.

A charge has been framed by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla in the case in which Raghunath Sumersing, a gateman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, stands charged, under section 101 of the Indian Railways Act, with having been rash and negligent in the discharge of his duties by not giving a signal to the approaching up Sewri Goods train, while it was passing the Kurla level crossing in the morning of May 5 last, and as a result of which an oilman of the interlocking department was knocked down and run over.

The prosecution alleges that both the driver and the gateman have committed breaches, (the former of rule No. 131A) as railway employees. The gateman is alleged to have been negligent and rash in the discharge of his duties as he failed to remove the obstruction and further to warn the driver of it.

Mr. P. P. Tamhane, pleader for the defence, however, contended that the accused had not committed the breach, because the interlocking oilman working on the line was not an obstruction as defined in the General and Subsidiary Rules.

The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday next for cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT BELLARY

Mrs. Naidu To Perform Opening Ceremony

Mr. V. M. Giri Member Executive Committee of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition that is being organised at Bellary has come to Bombay in connection with its opening.

He had an interview with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Taj Mahal this morning and invited her to open the Exhibition. She has accepted the invitation and circumstances permitting, she will open the Exhibition during the second week of December 1933.

SARASWATHI AMATEURS

It is not often that the Bombay public have an opportunity of seeing a Kanarese drama. They had one on Friday night when the Saraswathi Amateurs staged "Shah-Shivaji" at the Baliwala Grand Theatre in aid, partly, of the Chitrapur Math Reconstruction Fund. The drama is an excellent translation by Mr. H. R. Mohan, the proprietor of the Amateurs, from the Marathi original of Mr. Y. N. Tipnis. In this case there was the added interest that the translator himself acted the principal part of Shivaji. The amateurs played their parts creditably.

In the course of a pleasant little function between the third and fourth Acts, Mr. H. Shankar Rao, on behalf of the Amateurs, presented a gold medal to Prof. Deshpande for training the players and to Mr. Mohan for his authorship. On behalf of the Math, he also thanked all those who had given their co-operation in one way or another. Mr. Mohan replied in suitable terms and stressed the importance and beauty of love of one's own country

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The following topics will be discussed at the General Sessions of the Conference: 1 Creative Education, 2 Co-Education, 3 Curricula for Girls' Schools, 4 Teachers' Rights and Responsibilities, 5 Education and Present Problems in India, 6 Corporal Punishment in Schools and 7 Education and Unemployment.

Papers on the above subjects are invited, and should be submitted together with a brief summary of the subject matter, not later than the 30th of November 1933 to Mr. H. F. L. T. Harrison, General Secretary, Reception Committee care of Sind Madressah, Karachi.

IN AID OF BHAGINI SAMAJ.

(A variety entertainment will be held in aid of the Bhagini Samaj, at the Royal Opera House, on Thursday, 16th inst.) from 6 to 8 30 p.m.

The programme will include, among others, "Analday" written by Chandra Vadan Mehta and "Mena Gujari", Deodhar's Orchestra, Garbha, Ras, etc.

Among the prominent persons taking part in the concert the following are some, viz., Miss Saralaben Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Mrs. Mikhda Vohra, Mrs. Madhurika Mehta, Miss Vasant Master, Mrs. Mallika Raiji, Miss Sumitra Mehta, Miss Saral Trivedi, Messrs. Jogi Vora, Ramesh Vora, Jaimal Vora, and Rajanikant Dalal.

1 YEAR MORE FOR M. L. Cs.

Governor Extends Term Of Bombay Legislative Council

The following notification by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 12th November 1933, is published for general information:—

Whereas the period of my Legislative Council expires on 17th February 1934:

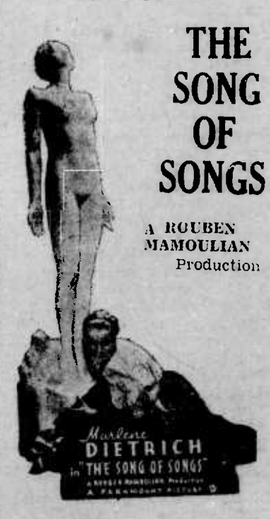
And whereas there exist special circumstances, namely, the consideration by His Majesty's Government of proposals for Indian Constitutional Reform:

And whereas I think fit that the period of my Legislative Council should be extended for a period of one year:

Now, therefore, I, Frederick Hugh Sykes, Governor of Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by proviso (b) to sub-section (1) of section 72B of the Government of India Act, hereby extend the period for which my Legislative Council shall continue until 17th February 1935.

PATHE
The Finest Cinema in Bombay
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE FINEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON

MARLENE DIETRICH
More beautiful than ever
IN
Herman Sudermann's
LOVE CLASSIC
THE SONG OF SONGS
A REUBEN MAMOULIAN Production



BRIAN AHERNE
LIONEL ATWILL
ALISON SKIPWORTH
Book your seats early.
Phone: 41561
P-A-T-H-E
Always a good show.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

Twenty Competitors For November Plate Of 6 Furlongs

The following are theentries for the First Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.—Distance.— 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Elnga, Psaltery and Comprehension.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Maid of Orleans.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chivalresque
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Douceuse.
Mr. A. Rozario's Camille.
H. H. Thakore Saheo of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zorawar.
Mr. Kelso's Fourish.
Mr. Eve's Safety Match and Risque
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Glen Govan.
Mr. C. B. Farrar's Goolash.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.
Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Mehta's Red Astrachan.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Golden Trail
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Picaro.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's Tangira.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance: 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. A. Higgins' Martin Place.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Cryptogram.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Anomalous and Great Pearl.
Mrs. P. L. Bower's Hooray.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's Pobeida.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie.
Mr. W. Bird's Clairette.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk.
Mr. M. Wemyss's Roll Up.
Maharaj Madan Singh's St. Valour
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Raghubeer and Miss Mount.
Mr. Kelso's Fairford.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Arran Comrade.
Mr. Eve's Vendor, Woven and Hollywood Nights.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch.
The Raja of Nazargunj and Mr. C. B. Farrar's Lovely One.
Mr. Taj Mahomed Khan's Parchment II.
Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Clendennes and Gift Horse.
Mr. Yusuf C. Mitha's Glenlinnhe.
Mr. Gem's Mountain Dancer.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Marten Orb.

THE MEERUT PLATE.—Distance: 5 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Savoy.
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Daftrum.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswangarh's Cartoon.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysuckle.
Mr. Eve's Night at Arms and Sanguine.
Mr. N. E. Raymond's Pomagne.
Mrs. John Yorke's Cheery Boy.
Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode's Fanciful.

THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE.—Distance: 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Savitri.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Vandalusia.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's Forecat.
Mrs. C. Malone's Kilfinine.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Poetry.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Flying Major.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Last Adventure.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Martian Princess.
Mr. K. S. Ahmed's Philip Sidney.
Mr. Pine's Puffin.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Darlc.
Mr. Eve's Silver Lady II., Insomnia and Gracian.
Mr. M.C. Patel's Thaxted.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York.
Mr. N. E. Raymond's Tinder Gee
Solomon's Seal and Pomagne.
Mrs. John Yorke's Spangle.
Mr. C. W. Tosh's Drama.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's O.B.E.
Mrs. W. Buckley's Thornham and James Grieve.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Ascalon.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Bombshell.
Mr. Gem's Alesia II.
Mr. King's Jack's Darling.
Messrs. E. D. Pundole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP.—Distance: 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr. A. Ardeshir's Hamiyah.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Punjab.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's Blue Star.
Nawabzada Yemin al Muluk's Lucky Boy.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Collector.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Suhama.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Wafadar.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab Queen.
Messrs. H. R. Somekh and P. R. Khering's Watchmaker.
Mr. Arnold's Wazir Pasha.
Mr. S. M. S. A. Hoosein's Gurji Beg.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Al Natiq.
Mr. H. Ahmed's Scindia.
Mrs. C. Temoolji's Hazima.
Mr. Quick's Yawir Awar.
Mr Haji Rajub's El Faras and Mansfield.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Lamington.
Mr. F. B. Burjorjee's Zoolum.
Mr. R. Bence's Atiyat Allah.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Maarib.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Anchor
Mr. M. C. Patel's Square Deal and Molly King.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Empire.
Mr. Gem's Sa'ee.
Mr. King's Black King.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Riyad II.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Moon Spark.
Mr. Ismail Ibrahim's Redcar.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha.
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.
Mr. W. Bird's Arab Flag and Jinanar.
Mr. J. Tarachand's Nazam Bahadur.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam and Sunspot.
Mr. S. A. Hatteea's Dhib Shalwa.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III.
W.A. reduced 7lbs.
Penalties—Winners after 31st March 1932 once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs.
Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Pailzaman.
Ma. Sayid Mahomed's Nobility.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Al Tabiah.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Tair al Zaman.
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's Iqbal.
Mr. Hamad Muhammad's Amalfi II.
Mr. Hamad Muhammad's Fetouh Al Khair.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Dandy Duke.
Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mal Allah.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Cooper King II.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Laurence.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Al Barg.
Mr. Arnold's Warud Pasha.
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Zuheir.
H.H. Maharaj of Mysore's Nasib al Zaman.
Mr. A.F. Richard's Aktoom.
Mr. A.F. Richard's Daham Pasha.
Mrs. P.C. Daver's Saint Fortunat.
Mr. M.C. Patel's Zeebar.
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Good Evening.
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Prince Charlie.
Brigadier General H.R. Headlam's Who's Who.
Brigadier General H.R. Headlam's Hush Hush.
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's Artighrll.
Mr. Saleh Medhi's Argonaut.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Capone.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Platoon.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Rin Tin Tin.
Mr. J.A. Wadia's Ivanhoe.
Mr. Y.R. Sarsam's Defender.
Mr. Tyub Asad's Zainin.
Mr. N.J. Shroff's Soufa.
Mr. A.R. Obaid's Rolls Royce.
Mr. A.A. Ali bin Talib's Al Amira.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nazam.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and U. G. Fangilla's Hardinge.
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos's Miteb.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Karam Allah.
Mr. F.A. Banaji's Ferdinand.
Mr. P.J. Mehta's Per Avion II (late Wardi).

CITY ATTORNEY v. FATMA BEGUM

Complainant In Alleged Cheating Case Gets Adjournment

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA. Nov. 13.

The complainant applied for a month's adjournment when the hearing was resumed on Saturday last of the case in which Fatama Begum, formerly the proprietress of a film company, stands charged, before Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, with cheating Mr. Nilkanth Pandurang Samant, an attorney of the Bombay High Court to the extent of Rs. 2,276 in respect of the bill of costs for the adjustment of which she had promised to execute a first legal possessory mortgage, falsely representing that there were no encumbrances to the property, but after the attached property was delivered to her, the alleged fraudulent and dishonest contentions of her daughter Sultana Jillani, stating that the mortgage of the property was executed in 1929 were substantially supported by her.

Mr. Samant, in his application, stated that relevant and important documents were tendered as exhibits in the Sessions Court at Thana in a case against Fatama Begum along with others and unless he got back those documents it would not be possible for him to proceed with the case. Moreover he did not know whether those documents were at present lying in the High Court or in the Sessions Court. As it would take some time to secure those documents a month's time might be granted to him.

Mr Balubhai T. Desai, counsel for Fatama Begum, having taken no objection, the magistrate adjourned the hearing to December 9.

PREPARATIONS AT MAHALUXMI

A bandaged candidate doing slow exercise on the track at Mahalaxmi.

Mr. A. Khairaz (right) and Jockey Obaid who is riding for him this season.

J. Malone sends out Greek Glen (F. Malone up) for a gallop.

A Harrison inspects Anomalous an Australian gelding after exercise.

IRISH HORSES FOR INDIA

Best Filly Imported By Enterprising Owner

The following is the list of race horses, shipped recently to India, by Messrs. Kerr and Company, Dublin, the well-known purveyors of Irish Bloodstock.

TOLERATE, chestnut filly (1930), by Essexford out of Miss Tolka. This is the best filly in Ireland over all distances from 5 to 8 furlongs.

GRECIAN ORG, chestnut gelding (1931), by Greek Bachelor out of Anorb. This gelding proved himself one of the best youngsters in Ireland during the current season.

LAGUNA, SPOT WHITE, KOMOLUX, ATHLACCA, and GRECIAN ORB were also despatched in the S. S. "Bangalore" on 21st Oct. whilst Tolerate left in the S. S. "Durenda", which pulled out from the Royal Albert Dock (London) on same date.

"DAILY DOUBLE" FOR BOMBAY SEASON

Will Operate On Third And Sixth Races At Every Meeting

The Western India Turf Club has with commendable enterprise instituted the "Daily Double" for the Bombay Racing Season. This system of betting is extremely popular in England, and it should find favour with local race-goers. The object of choosing two particular events from a long card, is to give backers an opportunity to test their judgment in selecting winners not at random, but after a careful study of the card.

The details of the innovation are given below, and it must be noted that the Daily Double will always operate on the 3rd and 6th Races for win only at Rs. 5|- a ticket.

At every Race Meeting a Double Event Pool will be operated. The investments, less 12-1|2 per cent, will form a Pool entirely separate from the other Totalizator receipts.

Sales, exchanges and payments of Tickets will be made in all Enclosures from special windows in the Doubles and Trebles Buildings.

Tickets will be sold on the 3rd Race, from the time that the horses scratched, are notified, till the "Off" of the race, and any horses running can be backed to any amount desired.

In the 6th Race those who have backed the winner in the 3rd Race must exchange each winning ticket they hold for a ticket in the 6th Race as failure to do so will preclude the holder from further participation in the Pool.

After the 6th Race the balance of the Pool from the 3rd Race will be divided between the winning tickets on the 6th Race, which must be cashed before 8 p.m. the same day.

As tickets on the 6th Race can only be obtained by those who have backed the winner in the 3rd Race and only the 6th Race winners participate in the Pool, the dividends paid on a Pool are likely to be large. If no tickets are sold on the winning combination the Pool will be added to the Pool at the following race Meeting.

The Rules governing the Daily Double will be found in the official Race Card.

PURCHASE
AT THE
EASTERN
DURING THE CURRENT
SALE
MEANS
6¼% to 25%
SAVING
For all your requirements in LEATHER GOODS
Don't Fail To Pay A Visit To
EASTERN LEATHER WORKS.
SHOW ROOM: Prarthana Samaj Junction, Sandhurst Road. Phone No. 41403.
WORKSHOP: DHARAVI. Phone No. 89087.

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DIABETICS!
Nothing, absolutely!—neither injections nor fastings, nor even dosings with so-called remedies, will ever afford you the great relief that "VENUS CHARM" produces after the first few doses —— sometimes overnight! Truly, "VENUS CHARM" is a God-send to all
A revolutionising discovery of painstaking Researchers, "VENUS CHARM" cures Diabetes without the pain, risk and expense of injections and fastings, why not —
Write To-day for Valuable FREE Treatise Use the Coupon below!
CUT OUT Paste on a Sheet of Note Paper with Your Name & acuress & Post To-day.
VENUS RESEARCH LABORATORY P. O. 587, CALCUTTA. free! Please post me your FREE Treatise on Diabetes immediately. NAME ..... ADDRESS .....
VENUS RESEARCH LABORATORY P. O. Box 587, CALCUTTA.

The BIRTH of BEAUTY

The Healing of a Hundred Herbs.
The Subtle perfume of a Thousand Flowers.
The Beauty Secrets of over a score of Centuries.
Blended with the Scientific method and Hygiene of To-day.
The sum of these is
OATINE
The scientific study devoted to every detail of the manufacture of Oatine Products has resulted in a series of preparations which fulfil every toilet need.
OATINE CREAM For regular nightly massage
OATINE SNOW The Cooling Daylight Vanishing Cream
OATINE SOAP For Beauties, Brides and Babies
THE OATINE Co., Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, BOMBAY.

A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

GLAUCOMA OR "NEELA MOTIA"

This Serious Disease Of Eyes Is Caused By Strain And As Such Is Curable

(By R. S. Agrawal, Eye Specialist, Bulandshahr, U.P.)

Glaucoma is a serious disease of the eyes. In most cases the eye-balls become hard, severe pain results, one may see rainbow colours around the flame of lighted candle.

The increased hardness is supposed to be due to an excess of fluid in the eye-ball. For the relief of this hardness various operations have been performed to promote the escape of the fluids of the eyes. These operations have not always been satisfactory. Many cases of glaucoma have been relieved for a limited period of time, but sooner or later, become totally blind. When blindness occurs, operations have usually failed to restore the sight.

CAUSED BY STRAIN.

The truth about glaucoma is that it is caused by strain or effort to see, and as such is curable You can produce hardness in a normal eye by having the patient strain to see and you can soften a glaucomatous eyeball by relief of strain. To increase the hardness proceed as follows:

Put the fingers on the upper part of the eyeballs while looking downwards, and note its softness. Then do any of the following:

1. Try to see a letter, or other object, imperfectly or to imagine it imperfectly.

2. Try to see a letter, or a number of letters, all alike at one time, or to imagine them in this way.

3. Try to imagine that a letter, or mental picture of a letter is stationary.

4. Try to see a letter, or other object, double, or to imagine it double.

When successful, the eyeball will become harder in proportion to the degree of the strain, but, as it is very difficult to see, imagine, or remember, things imperfectly, all may not be able to demonstrate the facts.

It was a very welcome discovery made by Dr. Bates, that the relief of eye strain always lessens hardness, relieves pain and improves vision. When the eye-strain is relieved by Dr. Bates' principles of perfect sight without glasses, such as palming, swinging and the use of perfect memory, these cases always obtained temporary relief atonce and a permanent relief by the continuation of the relaxation treatment. The discovery that relaxation methods cured glaucoma suggested that the cause was due to eye-strain. Experimental work proved this to be true.

SUCCESSFUL CURE.

On May 14, 1932 a blind woman aged 45 came to me from a distant village. She had absolute glaucoma. The eye-balls were hard and she had absolutely no vision. Until a year ago I always treated glaucoma by the old methods, not knowing anything better to do. I put this patient on relaxation methods prescribed by Dr. Bates. The results were wonderful. On third day of the treatment she could perceive light and after a month's practice she could distinguish her family members and could perform some household duties. After that the patient left the hospital for her village and since then I did not hear anything about her.

MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN

(From A Correspondent)

A New York newspaper has recently published an article which reveals the alarming proportions to which malnutrition among school children has grown as a result of the economic crisis. The facts presented are of tremendous interest to parents everywhere.

The article in question refers especially to a report issued by the Health Department of the City of New York which states that malnutrition among school children has increased 56 p.c. in the last six years, endangering the health of millions of children.

This danger threatens especially the poorer classes because their diet is, as a general rule, not so well balanced. Previous to this, Dr. P. A. Boucquet, diet expert of University College, Los Angles, California, had stated that a great many children attending the public schools of the country show symptoms of malnutrition because their meals are not properly balanced. By careful tests he found that the breakfasts consumed by many children did not contain more than about half the amount of calories required, according to scientific standards, and even their lunches were deficient in this respect.

In view of this, many Government and private agencies are taking the necessary steps to bring about a better understanding of this important problem on the part of the public. Miss Pauline Murrah, nutrition consultant of the American Red Cross, has prepared a number of pamphlets on nutrition, specializing on diets containing nourishing but economic foods. She has talked to hundreds of mothers of the poorer classes and showed them how to obtain the maximum of nutrition at a minimum cost. Last year she devoted a good part of the time at her disposal at the Health Department to talking to hundreds of school unrses showing them how to solve the problems of nutrition. All these measures are helping tremendously.

BALANCED DIET

The question of supplying nutritious, well-balanced foods at low cost is a most important one while the world crisis lasts. Doctors and diet experts have been calling attention to the advantages which certain cereal foods offer because of their exceptional nourishing properties and low cost. Of all the cereals oats, and especially Quaker Oats, stands out on account of its exceptionally high protein contents, which is much greater than that of wheat or rice, two of the most commonly used cereals.

Many timid, nervous children, are often the victims of unbalanced foods. If their food does not give them the minerals which they require for their nerves, the vitamins for their growth and the carbohydrates which give them energy, it is quite certain that they do not have a balanced diet. Quaker Oats contains exactly the right proportions of vital elements to build the nerves and other tissues of the body. It is in every way one of the most perfectly balanced foods known.

Although the results of malnutrition in adults may be very serious, they may be even worse in children because it retards their growth and lowers the natural resistance which they need so much to combat the many illnesses which constantly beset them.

CURING SLEEPLESSNESS

German Psychologist Makes Use Of Paintings And Designs

In Stuttgart there is a hospital where you only stay one night.

And you only stay there if you suffer from sleeplessness.

This hospital is known as a "night clinic," and it is kept by Professor Manfred Benninger, a leading German psychologist.

Professor Benninger makes people go to sleep by means of paintings and designs made by himself. Not paintaings that have any artistic meaning, but water-colours and diagrams that by their peculiar intricacy have a soothing effect on the overworked modern brain.

He never uses drugs. He relies on finding out his patients' psychology, and working with it as his raw material.

Patients go to Professor Benninger and describe the thing that keep them awake. And Professor Benninger prescribes an individual treatment to send them to sleep.

This woman needs soothing by means of a diagram in black and white, which on being contemplated for a time, will render her somnolent.

That man requires a machine that will reproduce the humming of bees on a hot summer afternoon.

Again, here is a young woman-typist, who cannot sleep unless she has a Bible and two candles beside her bed.

It is all part of the new treatment for sleeplessness—the treatment that holds insomnia to be a disease due to the brain-state, and to be, therefore, curable by psychological methods.

A "Sunday Express" representative who consulted an official of the German Hospital in London, was informed that the methods of Professor Benninger were well-known but that in Britain his system had never been tried.

Problem Of Digestive Troubles

Good Regular Food And Normal Habits—of Rest, Sleep, Exercise, Air And Attention To Bodily Functions—These Forms Effective Preventive

"Frequent Reviews" are necessary because of two things: the prevalence of troubles with the digestion, and the very real dangers connected with these affections, writes Dr. Rebecca Parish in the "Philippines Herald".

In reviewing the causes, prevention, and treatment, certainly the prevalence can be more or less controlled, and the dangers can in a way be avoided by better attention to treatment and to satisfactory convalescence; for chronic troubles of the digestive tract are very stubborn, and soon get the upper hand of caretakers, and the patients themselves—the latter mosly children and entirely unable to care for themselves while offering weak resistance to troubles which strike at the very vitals of the childrens' existence—nutrition.

And digestive troubles are serious, too, in adults, requiring attention even when not considered at all severe, for not only to these affections upset comfort, strength and nutrition, no one can always be sure of the causes and reasons. Simple or chronic indigestion is bad enough, with gas, pain, fermentation, etc. But suppose there are stomach or duodenal ulcers, or even cancer? Too, more vague, obscure things as liver or appendix factors?

Just as well to review, at intervals, the causes, symptoms, and advisable course to pursue whenever there are any digestive troubles, no matter at what age, the causes, seeming simplicity or seriousness, do not trifle with digestive or bowel affections.

'Practical Lessons' are necessary. Sometimes we get too technical and talk of "itis" and "algia" meaning "inflammation" and "pain" then "acidoses" too, acid conditions, or "allergy" or over-sentitivity to certain foods. But to-day, let's talk about the familiar subjects, prevalent and pracical as we find them nearly every day, vomiting, pain, diarahoea, constipation, "bloating"—indeed conditions and symptoms rather than scientifically named diseases, and very complicated lines of diet and treatment, are to be considered in this lesson. It is not difficult to take care of the digestion so troubles can be avoided.

Varied food, regular cleanly, sensible, in proper quantities and sensible health habits, make a good plan.

"FERMENTATION OR DECOMPOSITION"

When large masses of food refuse to digest from any cause, (overloading the stomach, indigestible food, weakened ability to digest and absorb, for instance) those masses simply lie in the stomach or bowels, fermenting, souring, decaying, and sluggishly refusing to pass on. This is a serious condition because the poisonous matter from rapidly decomposing food materials are very easily re-absorbed and really poison the whole system. There are headache, a feeling of fulness, probably pain, and general discomfort: A laxative should be administered, then the food regulated.

VOMITING.

"Vomiting," is a digestive trouble which ranges in severity or danger, from simple overfilling of the stomach or eating too fast, in old or young, on to grave causes, as serious indigestion, ulcers, appendicitis, obstruction of the bowels, or, (as in older patients), cancer.

Vomiting is one of the most frequent symptoms in young children, and may portend almost anything—simple or serious. While many times vomiting appears to point to the stomach as the seat of disease, this may be an apparent digestive derangement which can be occasioned by widely varying causes.

Naturally, the first thought is, of some upset or impaired digestion. Do not neglect vomiting, try to find out the cause and remedy it for the sake of keeping the digestion normal.

Watch for over-filling of the stomach, food or drink that are irritating or easily decomposed, foods that act as poisons to certain individuals, definite attacks of indigestion occurring with regularity about an hour or so after eating.

If accompanied by pain and tenderness in the abdomen especially with bloating or distension, get a doctor if possible, for there may be a beginning intestinal obstruction or stoppage, and appendicitis, or inflammation of the peritoneum (abdominal lining, and covering of the bowels.)

If simple, with little pain and no grave symptoms, simply stop all food put the patient to rest, and watch.

STOMACH PAIN.

"Stomach pain" is a very common thing, especially in children and very young people. The doctors call it "Gastralgia". It is just a sudden, severe attack of pain, and occurs as a symptom in most of the attacks of acute indigestion of the more serious type. In many cases it is more marked in older children than in infancy, perhaps because they are more apt to overload their stomachs with many indigestible things—which just lie and ferment in the stomach. The pain may be exceedingly and alarmingly severe, because of the stomach being irritated and even congested and inflamed, by the indigestible materials forced upon it.

Gas, fermentation, congestion from cold, and beginning illnesses, cause stomach pain.

"Coated Tongue and bad breath" are very constant signs of some sort of digestive troubles. The tongue may become heavily coated with a white rough furred condition. This being visible, perhaps indicates the condition of the mucous membrane in the lower digestive tract. Though there are tongue symptoms in many diseases, they are very likely associated with digestive upset.

A furred, red-bordered tongue is very common, and may be so tender as to prevent eating.

BAD BREATH.

Bad breath is a disagreeable symptom of a "bad stomach" as we say, though it may be due to nasal inflammation, tonsilitis, decayed teeth, particles of food, certain lung diseases, dyspepsia or the use of certain drugs.

Cleanse mouth thoroughly many times a day, and try to remove causes of bad tongue and bad breath.

"Injuries to the stomach and bowels" cause immediate digestive troubles, but more serious troubles, perhaps, later on, from scars and shrinking of tissues.

For instance, from corrosion or burning of the Esophagus, by swallowing of caustic drugs, as acids and alkalies there is the immediate injury and destruction of tissues, and then as the scars form, the canal may narrow so it may be practically closed.

The outlet of the stomach may be almost closed—called Pyloric Stenosis either from congenital causes, or from drugs or other injuries. There is serious vomiting, and operation is probably inevitable, else the child will starve to death.

Intestinal injuries, usually result from accidents, and in grown people from fights, and the very popular method of stabbing.

Hemorrhages may result from ulcers, infections, and the depredations of animal parasites.

"Diarrhoea" plays havoc with digestion. Frequent, loose evacuations of the bowels drain out the fluids of the body, produce weakness, and upset not only the

(Continued on Page 8)

BIRTH CONTROL

Indian Census Director's Suggestion

The suggestion of the Director of the Indian Census that birth-control should be seriously inculcated in India opens up interesting possibilities—if they are possibilities, says "The Spectator". Even with the relatively heavy infant mortality that prevails, the population of countries like Japan, China and India increase at an alarming rate. The fact that Japan is now adding a million a year to her inhabitants is charged with the gravest political menace

The declaration that nothing but the spread of birth control can avert the otherwise inevitable struggle between the white and yellow races is no wild exaggeration. But it is hardy conceivable that birth-control methods should be adopted in the East as things are. The simplest of such methods involves the use of appliances of one kind or another, and the cost of them would militate fatally against their adoption by the poorest classes—which are also the most fertile classes—of the populations of Asiatic countries, even if there were no religious objections to be surmounted. It might well be an act of wisdom on the part of governments in Asia to make the free issue of contraceptives by approved clinics possible, but there is no visible prospect of that, and so far clinics do not even exist, apart from half a dozen or so in India.

YEAR WITH A DOCTOR

Plea For Revival Of Medical Pupilage System

Sir William Coates, speaking at the annual meeting of Hulme dispensary a few weeks ago made a strong plea for a revival of "medical pupilage." In his own days of medical student ship, he said, it was permissible for a medical student to spend one year with a medical practioner and help in the dispensary and visiting. The experience thus gained was invaluable.

To-day students must qualify at the universities and the large hospitals, and some of them, until they set up in practice, had never entered a sick-room. He would like to see the old system restored. He added, in support of his plea for the revival of medical pupilage, that some of the best men in the medical profession were in family practice and some of the most notable discoveries in medical science had been made by general practitioners, mentioning as instances Edward Jenner for his discovery of the use of vaccine. Mackenzie, of Burnley, for his contributions to the knowledge of heart diseases, and other obscure practitioners who succeeded where the leading men of their time had failed.

"BIRTH CONTROL"

Referring to the controversial subject of birth control, Sir William said that birth control was "absolutely necessary," but instruction should be in the hands of medical men. He deplored the effect on the young mind of pamphlets and books on the subject which could be bought on the bookstalls. He considered it advisable also that both men and women should be medically examined once a year.

A great deal of time was devoted to the welfare of women, and he thought it time a little more attention was given to the health of men. Women to-day were physically and mentally better than ever before, but it was not a good thing that women should become superior to men.

ALL-WOMEN HOSPITAL IN LONDON

The South London Hospital for Women is one of the few hospitals anywhere staffed entirely by women, both on the medical and administrative sides. Boys are taken up to six years old, but otherwise, all the patients are women. The only men employed are the engineers, the stokers and the porters.

The hospital owes its origin to a group of medical women, who found that it was very difficult for women doctors to become fully trained; they could qualify but they could not get the necessary clinical practice afterwards on a hospital staff and therefore decided to found a hospital of their own. In spite of much anti-feminist feeling being aroused, funds were raised and the hospital was founded in 1912. From an unpretentious organisation with the income of £453/- in 1913, it is now a powerful institution with an annual income in the neighbourhood of £28,003/- and with legitimate pride Miss M. C. Ridley, its Hony. Secretary,—recently remarked to a press representative that women doctors and surgeons have proved equal to every emergency, "and since the start, it has never been necessary to consult a male specialist, who in fact under the conditions of the foundations, cannot be called in."

COMBATING SUICIDE "COMPLEX"

Plan Of Clinics All Over Country Under Consideration Of British Health Ministry

Immediate and determined efforts are to be made by public authorities, backed by the British Ministry of Health and private individuals, to arrest the alarming growth of suicide.

According to official statistics, the number of suicides, and attempts at suicide, known to the police in England and Wales in recent years are:—

	Suicides.	Attempted suicide.
1925	4054	1981
1926	4408	2194
1927	4863	2724
1928	4846	2804
1929	4909	3094
1930	4972	3053
1931	5092	3115

The report of Sir George Newman, the chief medical officer of of the Ministry of Health, recently published, reveals the disturbing fact that in 1932 the number of suicides had increased to 5,743.

Of these, 4,054 were men and 1,689 were women. He attributes the increase, in part, "to the pressure of the troubles of the time."

What makes the tragedy of suicide all the more serious is the fact that, according to the evidence available, most of those who meet their death in this way are, as one report puts it, "people of highly organised intelligence and capacity, who, if they had been saved, would have been of great value to the community.

"The dolt and the dullard rarely commit suicide. It is generally the person of intellect, whose mental faculties—owing to a variety of causes not beyond control—cease to function normally."

That something should be done to reduce this increasing waste of human life has for a long time been the subject of anxious discussion among a group of medical men and others in London.

They have decided to put into operation, as speedily as it can be done, a scheme which they have had under consideration, and which they confidently believe is calculated to achieve the ends they have in view.

COMMUNITY'S RESPONSIBILITY

Sir George Newman, in a report to the Minister of Health, advocates a national campaign for the purpose of preventing suicide, which, he says, "is the community's responsibility." The proposals now contemplated are supplemental to that campaign.

Those responsible for them are of the opinion that public preaching against suicide can never, in itself, be effective. What it can do is to give would-be suicides advice as to how to proceed to obtain suitable treatment of their suicidal tendencies.

Every case, they say, is different from every other, and must be dealt with individually and scientifically.

A few public-spirited persons, who will look after the financial side of the enterprise, in association with certain doctors—including some distinguished nerve specialists and alienists—propose to establish in London and the provinces well-equipped clinics where patients can be treated at nominal fees, and, of course, in the strictest privacy.

There will be nothing of the "anti-suicide club" about it.

To the clinics, which will be called Clinics for Nervous Disorders, will be welcomed all those who suffer from nervous or mental trouble—causes that contribute principally to the number of suicides.

A clinic of this kind has been established in London for some time. A number of nerve specialists are in daily attendance, and the cost to the patient is but a few shillings a visit. All sorts of nervous troubles are dealt with, and the results already achieved are described as marvellous.

The sponsors are satisfied from the knowledge they already have that in a large number of cases those suffering from various fears, phobias, obsessions, and "complexes" that so often are the preliminary to suicide can be cured completely by a few visits to the clinic.

It is proposed to establish as many clinics as funds and the services of specialists will allow. Then when the work of the clinics has demonstrated its effectiveness, an application will be made to the Ministry of Health for a grant.—"News of the World."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1933

AN ANTI-NATIONAL BANK

Government's plan to foist upon the country a Reserve Bank that is anything but national seems to be so far succeeding admirably. On the vexed but vital question of the nature of the Bank, whether it should be a Shareholders' Bank, as provided by Government's Bill, or a State Bank, as desired by the public, Government have scored an easy victory in the Select Committee. For that body has declared for a Shareholders' Bank by a majority of fifteen votes against ten. It appears that some of those who voted for a Shareholders' Bank have been misled by the plea that such a scheme can ensure complete freedom from political influence. They have failed to realise that it is neither necessary nor desirable to exclude every kind of political influence and that Government's scheme itself artfully makes room for British political influence, while seeking to suppress Indian national influence.

PERNICIOUS PRECEDENT.

In order to gain this main point Government appear to have made some concessions on lesser points. It is said that the Committee has decided that at least 75 per cent. of the shares should go to natural born Indians. But as only those who purchase five shares can vote and as many Indians will be able to buy or may be given fewer than five shares, the proportion of Indians among the voters is likely to be considerably reduced. The Committee is also understood to have agreed that there should be ten Indians and three Europeans including the Governor on the first directorate. We do not see, however, why three or any seats at all should be reserved for Europeans. The reservation of three seats for Europeans is a pernicious precedent and will induce the Government to nominate on the subsequent directorates at least that number of Europeans. Moreover, reserving ten seats to Indians on the first directorate does not at all mean the predominance of truly Indian interests or the non-domination of official and, therefore, British interests. It was Indians who accepted the Ottawa deal and Imperial interests are safe in the hands of Chettys and Modys.

EUROPEANS' MOTIVE.

Of greater interest is the Committee's decision that Colonies and Dominions discriminating against Indians will not be entitled to subscribe to the shares. This decision clearly conflicts with Sir Samuel Hoare's view that while the Dominions are free to discriminate against Indians the latter should not have the right to retaliate. But it is said that even the European members of the Select Committee voted with the majority on this point and that Sir George Schuster himself expressed sympathy with the Indian view. How far, however, this view may prevail ultimately will depend less upon the provisions in the Reserve Bank Bill than on the constitutional provisions on the question of discrimination. One need not be surprised at the European members' attitude. They evidently believe that the Committee's decision really penalises discrimination and will, therefore, help them in their own stand against discrimination in India.

The Committee's report is expected to be ready by Thursday, and to be substantially in favour of Government. Dissenting minutes are not unlikely, but it is doubtful if they will seriously assail the position of the majority report. The fate of the Bill will depend finally upon the attitude of the elected members of the Assembly. The Bill affects the country's finances so vitally, irrespective of parties and communities that it would be unfortunate if the elected and other Indian members divided themselves on communal and party lines in voting on the Bill. Propaganda on the Bill to safeguard Indian interests is now fairly wide, vigorous, and spontaneous. That is itself a proof of the serious defects in the draft Bill. The propaganda should be kept up to the last For if an anti-national Reserve Bank is once foisted on the country, and if it is made impossible for the National Legislature to alter its main provisions without the consent of Parliament, it will inflict incalculable injury upon the country. We still hope that the Assembly will not disgrace itself by accepting an anti-national scheme of a Reserve Bank.

Not An Ally!

The position in Afghanistan is still very uncertain though the young son of Nadirshah has been proclaimed his successor, and the Prime Minister, Sardar Hasham Khan, has promised him his support. The public are not yet in full possession of the facts leading to the murder of the late King, nor do they know what has happened to the culprits. It cannot surely be the act of a madman or a fanatic as is tried to be made out by some. The murderer must have many followers and he must be representing a definitely hostile opinion in Afghanistan to the present regime.

Though we cannot say that the position of the new King is stabilised, yet so far as we can see there is no rival to him in the country, unless something unforseen happens there. The "Times of India" is very much pained because Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi and Lord Linlithgow called Nadirshah an Ally of the British, and confidently tells the public that he was merely a good neighbour. He may have been a good neighbour, but there is little doubt that, as soon as he ascended the throne, he was greatly helped by the British Government and in his speech Nadirshah openly acknowledged the loan of £175,000 and the gift of a large number of rifles he had received from them. These are gifts usually given to allies. It would be interesting to know the cause of this sudden desire to repudiate Nadirshah as an ally.

We can quite understand the reluctance of Amanullah to return to his country and create a civil war. He has no such desire. If he were anxious to spill the blood of his people he might have have been quite secure on his throne and would not have had to go into exile. If he prefers to remain where he is, it is his business. What Indians are anxious about is that Afghanistan should advance in all directions, make progress in education and be an exemplar to other Central Asian countries. We cannot honestly say that Nadirshah had done much for his people, for even according to his admiring biographer education and medical aid has made no strides whatever. Perhaps, they were not necessary, according to the later ruler. Let us hope the new King will do more for his people than Nadirshah.

Reckless Mis-Statements

Surely even a Government report on the Police administration in the United Provinces is expected to be written with some restraint and some regard for facts. Apparently, the U. P. Government were not concerned with these considerations. After giving a lengthy catalogue of the sins of commission and omission of the Congress, the report states: "The failure of Congress to make good their promises led to increased revolutionary activity." Then again, 130 "revolutionaries and their associates, went to jail for offences committeed in pursuance of the Congress campaign." Such recklessness on the part of responsible Government officials is outrageous. Presumably they act on the motto that all is fair in love and war.

The Government are well aware that the Congress has never supported and is strongly opposed to "revolutionary" crime of any kind, since it is wedded to strict non-violence. If the Police wish to take credit for nothing, they are at liberty to do so, but these baseless charges are most reprehensible. By making such unfounded allegations, the report loses much of its value. Then there is a charge against Congressmen of having dropped combustibles into letter boxes. That again is without any foundation, and the Police know it. It was the work of other mischief makers, and the Congress had nothing to do with such idiotic activities. The Police administration report would not have lost anything by omitting such unfounded statements.

Then again the Government take it for a fact that Congressmen were responsible for the agrarian campaign in the U. P. The condition created by the fall in prices, and as a consequence the inability of the agriculturists to pay their dues either to the Talukdars or to the Government, created a difficult situation in the United Provinces. It is not true to say that the Congressmen engineered the whole agitation; even U. P. peasants are not so gullible as the Government apparently believe. Mr. H N. Brailsford who had occasion to see things with his own eyes in the U. P, wrote very feelingly about the utter poverty of the masses and the danger of leaving them in that condition. No doubt the U. P. Government were more concerned with their revenue than with anything else. Subsequently the Government themselves had to make substantial remissions to enable the cultivators to tide over the difficulty, and Sir Malcolm Hailey had to appeal to the Talukdars for the better treatment of their down-trodden tenants. In face of these facts, we are surprised that the administration report should indulge in statements which have no foundation of facts.

Press Views

Ungenerous

The Government of Bombay has displayed an ungenerous spirit in refusing to release unconditionally Sardar Vallabhai Patel to attend the funeral of his brother. He is to be granted three days parole to perform the last rites; he is to return to the place of his incarceration within the period prescribed without making political speeches; and he is to come out and go back like a purdanishin lady under a burkha!

The Home Department knows that a man of his spirit will not accept any such humiliating conditions and it made them knowing they will be rejected. If it thought that it had done its duty by such an offer and that public opinion would support it, it is sadly mistaken. It is not a response to the public demand for the release of the Sardar. Far better if it had maintained silence without issuing this communique which will produce the same effect on the public mind as a lancet applied to a bleeding wound.—"Sind Observer."

Stinking Hypocrisy

Sir Samuel Hoare's latest exposition of the idea behind the White Paper proposals relating to the problem of discrimination in the matter of trade and commerce is reported to have provoked a stir among the members of the Assembly now at Delhi. Well it may, for the Hoarean explanation is a complete negation of autonomy in fiscal matters, not to speak of the brazen-faced audacity that underlies the proposals. India shall be an open door for Colonials who kick out Indians from trades and professions. This is not all. In the matter of shipping and key industries the proposals envisage for all practical purposes, the denial to Indian industries of obvious protective measures in the name of no-descrimination. The naivete with which Sir Samuel Hoare gave his evidence is delightful. The best about John Bull is the blatant "sang froid" with which he peals out the most stinking hypocrisy!—"Searchlight."

Disguised Dictatorship

It will be remembered that the repeated refusal of the Viceroy to give an interview to Gandhiji, though it was sought to be bolstered up by different reasons at different times, did in reality amount to denying the acknowledged leader of the most powerful section of opinion in the country the right to make representations to the head of the Executive on matters of prime public intedest. When this right that is implicit in the most rudimentary forms of representative democracy is denied, it is difficult to believe that the Government are eager to establish a highly evolved form of democratic government. After all, Gandhiji still represents a very large section of public opinion in the country, and he and those he speaks for have made it plain that they will co-operate in opening a new chapter if they can honourably do so. But the Government want surrender, not co-operation. —"Hindu."

NECESSARY PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN

India Must Impart Correct Information To British Masses And Win Support

By ATMA S. KAMLANI, Jt. Hon. Secretary, "Friends of India."

Is propaganda in Great Britain possible?

Though this field of activity has been neglected by Indian Nationalists, there are several friends of India in this country trying to put India's case before the British public. They vary from Communists, who abuse British rule mercilessly and want a proletarian revolt in India, to those who want to see justice done to India, but would like her to remain within the British Commonwealth. It is true that their cumulative efforts have not brought about an appreciable change in opinion, but work of this nature takes time to fructify. If it had been systematically done in the past, we should have seen the results now, but it has been sporadically attempted by people like Dadabhai Naoroji and Dr. Annie Besant. These attempts have never been properly organised or supported.

A HOPEFUL.

Let it be understood that in letting the world know the truth there is no idea of supplicating for help. The nations are becoming closer neighbours and they ought to know of each others state. It is our duty to inform them; it is no use expecting them to find out for themselves. In this respect the public at large in Britain has to be distinguished from the small class which rules over India, though this class also needs educating badly regarding true Indian feeling. I make bold to say that if men like Sir Samuel Hoare had learnt Indian history differently at school, they would not be behaving as they are to-day.

INDIFFERENT OR IGIORANT?

As we know the Imperialists have carried on a vigorous propaganda to mislead the British public. Why? Let me first describe the average Britisher's point of view with regard to India. Generally speaking he is ignorant and largely indifferent. The majority of people in this country are not interested in the Empire, though they are rather proud that the British flag flies there. Faced with a national rising their natural feeling is, "Of course, these people must have their rights like ourselves; but....." Here comes the doubt. Various grades of self-interest are reflected in the minds of many and others have been led to think that British rule is good for the subject races.

I have conversed with thousands of English people, common simple folks and average middle class who have no interest in India and know less about it and they have invariably said, "Why shouldn't you have freedom, we should not tolerate foreign rule in this country, but would not Hindus and Muslims quarrel indefinitely and make self-government impossible?" This is the common belief in England and the majority of English people, though quite ignorant of other facts, sincerely believe that

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

UNDER DURESS.

According to plan the Nazis will have a majority since they have no rivals. Every voter in Germany is compelled to vote for the right person, who always happens to be a creature of Hitler.

With such screaming propaganda throughout the country, and with all the rivals of Hitler absent from the field, and the fear of reprisals over the voters' heads the plebiscite had to be in favour of the Hindenburg-cum-Hitler junta.

Whether such regimented opinion will have any effect on outsiders is another question altogether. Reuter tells us that every voter is anxious to vote on pain of losing his job, or some other equally unforeseen calamity, which very few can afford to face in these days.

The sinister combination between capitalists and Nazis is at once evident from the fact that Hitler voted in Siemen's factory. Junkers and capitalists are making use of Hitler for their own purposes, and they have greatly succeeded in their drive against workers.

AMUSING!

It is a pity that even on such an occasion as a dinner on Armistice Day, Sir John Anderson could not but make a warlike speech, and took pride in the support he got from his friends there.

Perhaps he does not know the general feeling among the public in Bengal about him, barring a few flatterers and placemen. "I have sometimes amused myself by comparing the sort of fight which is being carried on against Terrorism with the war as you know it," he told his fellow-diners.

We do not know what kind of amusement even he can derive by a comparison of two such tragedies. But, perhaps, it all depends on the temperamental differences of people who amuse themselves.

If Sir John Anderson could think of some other way of amusing himself it would be far better for him and his Province, though we do not know how it can be ultimately a test of quality, as he says.

SANATANIST ANTICS.

The Hindu Sanatanists, without realising it, are covering themselves with ridicule by their antics at Gandhiji's meetings in the C.P.

At one place they had to be forcibly removed from the road which they would not allow Gandhiji to pass. There can be no difference of opinion as to the reception he has been getting from every town and village he has been visiting in the C.P.

But what is it that the Sanatanists want? Do they want the Harijans to be kept in their present conditions for ever, until they rise in sheer desperation and make an end of their humiliations?

Or are they going to meet the Harijans half-way and make it possible for them by their voluntary efforts to improve their position in the Hindu society and enable them to live as human-beings, rather than as animals?

There ought to be a limit even to intransigeance.

SYMPATHY WITHOUT HELP.

The Madras Government, like most others in India, are full of sympathy for the poor agriculturists, but, while prepared to offer them ample advice on rural uplift, they will not help them financially.

In the local Legislative Council the other day all the elected members supported a motion to grant a remission of 25 per cent. in the assessment for the current year, but the Government, while fully sympathising with the ryots stoutly opposed the motion.

They admitted that, owing to the extraordinary fall in prices it was extremely difficult for the ryots to pay the whole of the normal revenue, but they stood upon the revenue bond.

They argued, too, that, if they lost any portion of land revenue, the nation-building activities would suffer. It is a fallacious, though common method of arguing. The question of land revenue should be decided on its own merits, by the capacity of the land to pay and not by the general Budget requirements of the Government.

Moreover, it is ridiculous to talk of building up a nation by beggaring the ryots.

EDUCATE THE ADULTS.

While the facilities for elementary education to children are very poor in India, compared with her vast needs, those for the ignorant adult masses are negligible.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed's Public Libraries Bill in the Madras Legislative Council, though it goes a small way in promoting mass education, is certainly a move in the right direction.

Municipalities and Local Boards possess the right to maintain libraries. But it appears that the law does not generally provide for the proper organisation, control and financing of libraries by local bodies or for the latter's duty to remove illiteracy among adults.

The Bill in question is said to remedy these defects and similar legislation may well be undertaken in other provinces.

Almost every local body has had the experience of educational wastage involved in a number of school children relapsing into illiteracy soon after leaving school. If only for this reason, it is an important duty of local bodies to prevent such wastage through public libraries, continuation classes and other means.

Readers' Views

TOMMIES NOT PREFERRED

From C. Gulliland Esq., Secretary, Wsetern India Turf Club.

I have to draw your attention to a letter in your issue of Monday, 13th November, 1933, on page 6 under the heading "Tommies Preferred!" from "One of the Rejected."

It is stated that amongst the new hands engaged are a number of British Soldiers who are to be paid at Rs. 20 per day in contrast to Rs. 10 per day paid to Anglo-Indians and Rs. 3 per day for Indians.

The true facts of the case are as follows:—

(a) No British Soldiers are employed on race day posts with the exception of two fully trained nursing orderlies supplied by the British Military Hospital at Colaba for work in connection with the Ambulance and Surgery. These two men are paid Rs. 6 each per race day.

(b) The following are the numbers of Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans employed on race day posts: Indians 92, Anglo-Indians 11 and Europeans 1.

(c) With regard to the rates of pay. The highest rates of pay are drawn by 30 Indians, 1 Anglo-Indian and 1 European. The next highest rate of pay is drawn by 16 Indians and 2 Anglo-Indians, and pay at lower rates than these is drawn by 3 Anglo-Indian and 46 Indians.

Municipal Libraries

From Syed Mahamed.

There is a demand before the Municipal Corporation for more Reading Rooms and Libraries for the benefit of labour class in the City of Bombay. It is a very legitimate demand; and it will be in the fitness of things for the Municipality to sanction more libraries in deserving localities.

It will be, however, waste of money to maintain libraries where there is no genuine need. At present there is a Municipal library and free reading room at Chinchpokli which is next door to the Social Service League library and Reading room. They are not rival institutions, as the latter enjoys a municipal grant. Under such circumstances, the money spent on the library has been a clear waste which can find no justification. It is therefore my earnest desire that the Corporation should see that the libraries are opened in really deserving centres.

I understand that there are seven Municipal libraries and Reading rooms under the management of the Schools Committee at present. All of these except one, which is at Baboo Khoti Street, are far away from the well populated Mahomedan localities. In view of the fact that the Mahommedan labour class is very backward in education, and requires adequate provision in this direction, localities like Nagpada, Kalapani, Kamatipura etc., deserve better attention. I therefore suggest that the Municipal library at Chinchpokli be either transferred to Ripon Road near Kalapani, or to Grant Road near Two Tanks.

Plight Of Anglo-Indians

From F. D. Melton

The impassioned appeal submitted by Sir Henry Gidney to the Select Committee on behalf of Anglo-Indians reveals the unhappy plight of that small community scattered over the length and breadth of India. Since 1921 the process of Indianization has gone on apace and with the rapid strides of progress in education made by every community, the Anglo-Indian finds himself in a rather awkward corner in regard to employment.

Mr. Jayakar, however, put his finger on the real difficulty. He said that "the community's difficulties were largely due to the inability to decide whether they were Indians or Europeans," to which Sir Henry replied that "they had accepted their position as statutory Indians but for defence purposes they were Europeans, while the members of the Assembly had refused to admit the Anglo-Indian as a statutory Indian."

The unenviable position in which the community finds itself to-day can, I think, be surmounted by their throwing in their lot as one of the sections that form the growing Indian Christian community. Religion forms a strong bond of union between them and the Indian Christians, and, as they desire to consider themselves as statutory Indians and live and earn their livelihood in this country, they might, with advantage, join hands with the Indian Christian community and be classified with them as Christians in the same manner as Hindus, Mohomedans, Jews, etc., are grouped together. I do not know what shape the actual findings of the Select Committee will take, but this seems a possible way of solving a rather knotty problem with benefit to the Anglo-Indian community, because it would then retain for them statutory rights and privileges and leave the avenues of employment opened to them on equal footing with Indians of other communities.

NO MORE EXTENSIO.

From "A Muslim Loyalist"

It is quite clear from the proceedings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that the new Constitution will not be introduced in India till 1936. In anticipation of an early introduction of a new Constitution in this country, the Government postponed the elections of the legislatures and in many cases even extended the period of office of certain high officials of the various provinces thinking that a new era of the Constitution will begin with new men very shortly. But now it is a settled fact that for at least two or three years there is no likelihood of the reforms being introduced in the country as a host of preliminary work is to be done in India and England prior to the introduction.

The position of the Bombay Presidency is unique in this matter. The Government of India not only extended the life of the Bombay Legislative Council but also gave extension to certain high officials of the Cabinet who were due to retire last year. As, however, we are not going to have the reforms for two or three years more, is it fair to the people of the Presidency that those who are given already extension of a year, should be given further extension or that the life of the Council should be further extended? Surely reason and common sense decide against such a procedure.

In the last two or three years many events have occurred—one striking and important event being the great change that has taken place in the mentality of the people in regard to the boycott of the legislature. There are men of experience, education, ability and social position who would have adorned the legislature but unfortunately having been captured in the whirlwind of the civil disobedience movement, they thought it not desirable to go to the legislature then. But now these very people who once were for the boycott of legislature are out to capture it and if a fresh election of the legislature is allowed till the new reforms are introduced, surely first class men, men who are yearning to serve the country to the best of their ability, would come forward and go to the legislature untrammelled and unrestricted. The Government will be gaining a more by the advice of these people than those—with all due respect to them—who are of inferior quality and have not done anything to their credit in the legislature so far.

The same argument could well be applied to those officials who are warming their chairs in the Secretariat by force of circumstances rather than by merit. May I suggest, Sir, that no more extension be given to those officials who are due to retire after the extension of a year and that the Government should try the vast field of first-class men who are well qualified, or may I say better qualified to occupy those offices than the present incumbents.

In this connection as a Muslim, may I point out that a Muslim high official is due to retire shortly. The Government would do well to give him a hearty send-off with a bow and a handshake and appoint in his place another Muslim of superior merit and quality both in status and in brain.

More often than not it occurs that officials of the type I have described above, who are due to retire, pay more attention to their own personal interests than the interests of the Government or the public. Since Sir Frederick Sykes is retiring shortly and the new Governor will occupy his place, I hope His Excellency the Governor would not allow further extension to those whose retirement is due or whose extension expires shortly. It is very delicate and difficult at times to criticise an official however, incompetent or unpopular he may be, if he continues the office by extension and further extension. The inevitable result is harm to the people and harm to the Government and I hope the Government will think twice before they give any further extension.

Since the reforms are not to be had till 1934 as was expected before, it is only fair that there should be a fresh election in the legislature and new officials appointed in place of those who are due to retire.

Amarnath In Top-Notch Form

Knocks Up 52 In Flawless Style

M. C. C. Team All Out For 330, Jardine Scoring 80

The 2nd day's match played against the Patiala, the M.C.C. were all out for 330 Jardine was the top-scorer with his meritorious 80.

AMARNATH IN FORM.

On the home-side, Amarnath was brilliant, even surpassing the form he had shown at Amritsar. Very quick on his feet, he was continually jumping out to play slow bowlers on the pitch. His drives were both graceful and fluent. At the end of the day, the Patiala XI had scored 91 for 2 wickets which included Amarnath's 51.

(Associated Press Special).

PATIALA, Nov. 13.

There was a much larger attendance at the opening of the second day's play in the M. C. C.'s match against Patiala this morning. There was an influx of visitors and prominent among those present were Sir James Fitzpatrick A. G. G. Punjab States and Lady Fitzpatrick, and a number of important personages from neighbouring states, and from Ambala Jullundur and Ludhiana.

The weather was ideal and the wicket still perfect when the M. C. C. Captain and Valentine continued their innings. It was noticed that Amarnath was keeping wicket and Lallsingh was in his usual place at cover, but Wazir Ali had a substitute fielding for him.

NISSAR IN FORM.

Nazir Ali bowled only one over and was replaced by Nissar, but Gopaldas continued. For once Nissar reached his very best form. In six overs that he bowled in his first spell he gave away only 7 runs and took Valentine's wicket in his fifth over. Nissar besides maintaining an excellent length was coming correctly on the stumps, and was much more impressive than on any of his previous appearances. Gopaldas once had both Valentine and Amarnath beaten by a ball which just grazed the off stump, and although giving away 10 runs in six overs he again bowled with great accuracy.

Half an hour's play had produced only 12 runs, when at 2-15 p.m. Nissar bowled Valentine's middle stump with a ball which the Kent amateur converted into a Yorker.

Batting altogether for 80 minutes (including 30 to-day), Valentine had played cautious and vigorous cricket by turns and whenever he hit hard through the covers it was only a Lali Singh or a Gopaldas who cold deprive him of runs.

JARDINE SCORES 80.

Human joined his captain at 11-35 a.m. and remained to make another good score namely 47 out of 69 added while he was at the crease. He played as though he was completely at home against the bowling and had a bright duel with mid-off and cover, both Yuvraj and Lalsingh distinguishing themselves in stopping his brilliant drives.

Jardine who was not out 67 when Human came in scored effortlessly through clever placements, and had reached his individual 80 when at 241 Irani was tried for the first time. The Karachi left-hander met with instant success bowling Jardine with his fifth ball.

Jardine had been at the wicket altogether for 156 minutes including 50 to-day, and although he had only two 4's and three 3's in his score he had played faultlessly and in his own graceful style.

284 FOR 8 WICKETS.

Many quick changes followed but Human continued to score with unrestricted freedom. He and Langridge had added 47 runs for the seventh wicket when the Cambridge man was caught and bowled for 47. This score was made in 53 minutes and included seven 4's (284-8-47.)

Three hundred was reached after 270 minutes play. At 309 Elliot was out l.bw. to Tarrant and the lunch interval was taken.

MARRIOTT BATS.

Marriott accompanied Langridge to the crease when game was continued at 2-20 p.m. This is the first time during tour that Marriott has actually batted although he has bowled in several matches.

Prithviraj opened the bowling and very nearly bowled Marriott. The Kent Amateur then swept Prithviraj to the square-leg boundary, the hit being very nearly a sixer. When 12 runs had been added to the score Langridge was caught at square-leg off Tarrant, in an attempted leg hit, skying the ball well back to Gopaldas. Langridge had batted in all for 75 minutes and hit three four.

The M.C.C. innings terminated twenty minutes after resumption at 2-40. Marriott after making two boundary hits to square-leg was caught by Nazir Ali at mid-off off Prithviraj. Clark remained not out with four.

PATIALA TEAM'S FIRST KNOCK.

Patiala commenced their first innings at 3 p.m. with Wazir Ali and Prithviraj. This was the same pair who had held out so pluckily in the Southern Punjab's second innings at Amritsar putting on 103 runs for the first wicket. Clark and Barnett had charge of the attack.

It was noticed that Clark who had consistently denied himself a forward short-leg at Amritsar had Bakewell in that position to-day.

Clark's first over was a maiden and Prithviraj got a single in Barnett's first over. In Clark's second over Prithviraj did not swing properly to a short ball which came breast high and gave a simple catch to Bakewell. (1-1-1).

Wazir Ali was joined by Amarnath.

FINE PARTNERSHIP

A splendid partnership now started between Wazir Ali and Amarnath in which the Lahore man shone to great advantage.

At 18 Jardine brought on Marriott in place of Barnett and put Barnett on in place of Clark at 25. While Wazir Ali who was suffering from a sprained leg muscle, was content to keep his wicket intact, Amarnath was brilliant, even surpassing the form he had shown at Amritsar when he scored a century. Very quick on his feet he was continually jumping out to play slow bowlers on the pitch and such was his sure footedness and accurate timing that his bat always met the ball at the right spot and the resultant drive was both graceful and fluent. Fifty appeared on board after as many minutes' play Amarth being 38 and Wazir Ali 12.

The tea interval was taken at 4 after exactly an hours' play when the score was 70 for one wicked Wazir Ali (not out) 23 and Amarnath (not out) 46.

AMARNATH REACHES 50

When the game was resumed Amarnath faced Marriott. Hooking his first ball to the boundary Amarnath reached his individual 50 in 52 minutes. This score which was quite flawless included five hits to the boundary and was the result of beautiful strokes all round the wicket.

The next 20 minutes play produced only six runs, bringing 80 on board. At this stage the second wicket fell Amarnath giving a catch to Elliott standing back. Amarnath's display was the most convincing and was highly applauded, more especially because in spite of his quick scoring he had batted most confidently and without giving the bowlers the slightest hope of getting him out soon. (80/2/53).

Nazir Ali joined Wazir for the third wicket and for some time the spectators were treated by them to some pretty play, many clever singles being scored through sheer understanding.

The Ali brothers were not out at the close of the play with scores of 32 and 2 respectively.

SCORES:

M.C.C. IST INNINGS

Mitchell b Tarrant	59
Bakewell b Nazir Ali	12
Gregory l.b.w. Nazir Ali	
Barnett c Wazir Ali b Tarrant	39
Jardine b Irani	80
Valentine b Nissar	24
Human c and b Tarrant	47
Langridge c Gopaldas b Tarrant	34
Elliott l.b.w.	8
Merriot c Nazir Ali b Prithviraj	8
Clark (not out)	4
Extras	15
Total	330

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	22	5	73	1
Nazir Ali	13	3	48	2
Tarrant	28	2	101	4
Gopaldas	17	4	37	0
Irani	10	1	40	1
Prithviraj	7.2	3	16	2

PATIALA (RAJINDRA GYM KHANA) IST INNINGS

Wazir Ali (not out)	32
Prithviraj c Bakewell b Clark	1
Amarnath c Elliott b Clark	53
Nazir Ali (not out)	2
Extras	3
Total (for 2 wickets)	91

Amar Nath, while playing for the Southern Punjab, scored a century against the M. C. C. at Amritsar on the 9th inst.

PUTTING END TO BROTHELS

Frontier Council Passes Municipal Amendment Bill

PESHAWAR, Nov. 13.

The Frontier Legislative Council to-day passed two non-official bills being the first two non-official measures enacted by the Council since its inauguration eighteen months ago. They were Mr. Peerbakhsh's Punjab Municipal North-West Frontier Amendment Bill, empowering the municipal committeees of the Frontier to prohibit the keeping of brothels and Rai Saheb Meharchandkhanna's Juvenile Smoking Bill, as amended by the select committee.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Griffith watched the proceedings from the distinguished visitors' gallery.

The Council adjourned "sine die".—A. P.

AVIATION IN HYDERABAD

Splendid Demonstration At Deccan Aero Club Grounds

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Nov 12.

The rapid strides made by aviation in Hyderabad in the space of one year was strikingly demonstrated this evening at the Deccan Aero Club grounds at Hubsigada, where a large number of people turned out to witness the air display arranged by Mr. Baber Mirza, the only Hyderabad aviator and founder of the Club.

Many prominent citizens, including Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad and Sir Amin Jung Bahadur were present to witness the display, the importance of which was heightened by the fact that two planes from the Bombay Flying Club which were flown to Hyderabad this morning by Flight Lieutenant Binley and Scott-King and another from the Madras Flying Club, piloted by Flight Officer Mason participated in the demonstration.

Joyrides were the principal feature of the programme and not a few of the guests, men and women, availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing Hyderabad from air.

Later in the afternoon Flight Officer Mason displayed clever performance of aerial feats, such as looping the loop and rolling, while Mr. Baber Mirza evoked rounds of applause by the splendid control he displayed in wooping down at a high speech almost within a few feet of the ground and rising again perfectly.—A. P.

RENEWED RISE IN STERLING

Conservative Quarters Operate With Extreme Caution

("Chronicle" Special).

Bombay: Monday, Nov. 13: 11 p.m.

The New York market derived considerable encouragement from the announcement that the Government has sanctioned a further sum of 37,000,000 dollars for the relief of the farmers, but the buying was not so aggressive with the result that prices were not able to record any appreciable after-initial rise. A renewed rise in the sterling was also a favourable factor which induced fair out side enquiry, although the conservative quarters operated with extreme caution, awaiting further developments in the monetary situation.

Dealings in January opened at 9.98, i.e. 6 points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced spiritedly on good general buying, especially by foreign interests, January touching 10.09, but the higher level attracted profit-taking and realising. However steadier the Liverpool cables and encouraging New York stock market checked decline and prices continued fairly steady around 10.02.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 53-5|8, 56-3|8 and 58-1|4 about a-quarter penny lower; trading was quiet and prices showed signs of weakening in the absence of any enquiry.

London Stock Exchange showed very much less activity. Gilt-edged securities turned very dull, with very little doing. 3-1|2 per cent were quoted at £86-1|2, i.e. 5 shillings lower.

London Exchanges opened with sterling-dollar at 5.11 and immediately rose to 5.14. At this level the rate became very steady without further appreciation.

Franc opened at 81.25 and gradually went up to 81.81.

Silver market opened steady at 56|11, 56|12 and 56|15 on good speculative demand as a result of strength of China that brought price up which gained further ground on firmer London silver advices. The market closed firm at 57, 57|2 and 57|5.

Gold market opened firm at 32|11, 32|11|9 and 32|12|3. Market improved on easier rupee-sterling rate, but subsequently prices gave way on steadier sterling-Paris and easier London gold advices towards close prices reacted on the turn in Franc closing steady at 32|9|9, 32|10|6 and 32|11.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 13.

TONE:—Silver Market is steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	18-3|8	18-5|8
Forward	18-1|2	18-3|4

LONDON GOLD:

London, Nov. 13.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold Bars Fine per Ounce	£6|10|1-1|2	£6|9|1-1|2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Small Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

New York, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	9.92
To-day's opening	9.98
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	9.96
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April ..... Rs. 186.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	5.12
To-day's opening	5.11
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.13
Difference	+.01

FRANC RATE

Paris, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	81.43
To-day's opening	81.65
To-day's closing	81.84

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 13.

Silver Ready	18|10
Difference	+2 ans.
Silver Forward	18|12
Difference	+2 ans.

TONE:—America bought. Market steady.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Silver Ready	57	1	0
Magsar	57	2	0
Posh	57	4	0
Gold Ready	32	10	3
Magsar	32	10	9
Posh	32	11	0
Sovereigns	20	13	3

Mr. Venkat Krishnaya, known as the "Grand Old Man of Mysore" died on November 3, at the ripe old age of 90. He was a leading publicist and philanthropist

FAIR TURN-OVER IN JUTES

Large Volume Of Business In Coals At Advancing Rates

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Jutes opened steady after week-end and fair turnover resulted. In coals large voume of business was put through at steadily advancing rates. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were quiet, but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 82/7 small lot; 3½ per cent. New Loan 1947/50 93/1; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 98/6; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 113/14; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 105/8 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 99/2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1236/8.

Coals:—Bengal 253 small lots; East Indian 19; Equitable 22/6; Kalapahari 12/4; Katras Jherriah 31/4; New Boorbhoom 13/8; Raneegunge 42/4; Rewa Coalfields 12/14; Seebpore 18, premium, Standard 29/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 162; Barnagore 118; Fort Gloster pref 130 cum div; Howrah 48/13; Hukumchand pref 101; Kamarhatty 458; Kanknarrah 410/8 small lots; National 21/12 small lot; Presidency 5/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/2; Bengal Telephone ordy 17 ex div; United Provinces electric 129; Indian Standard Wagon pref 114/8.

Sugar Shares:—Basti 205; Carew and Co. 13/12; Cawnpore 32; Champaran 22/12; New Savan 12/6; Ryam 34/4.

Tea Shares:—Bishnauth 26/8; Dimakusi 27/4; Hantapara 503; Huldibari 25/12; New Terai 12; Pussimbing 9/12; Sarugaon 12/12; Tukvar 28.

Debentures:—5½ per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property Debentures 97/8.—A. P.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	5.09-5|8
To-day's closing	5.15-3|4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 13.

Previous closing	5.02-1|2
To-day's opening	5.14
To-day's closing	5.15-1|4

CURRENCY LEAGUE OF INDIA

Mr H. P. Mody has been appointed a Member of the Executive Committee of the Currency League of India.

PRESS NOTE.

The following further Chambers of Commerce and Associations have also forwarded appropriate resolutions to the Government of India supporting the objects of the Currency League, viz: to oppose the continuation of the 18d. ratio as is sought to be done through the Reserve Bank of India Bill and to bring about an immediate devaluation of the Rupee:—

1. Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.

2. Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce, Patna.

3. The Southern India Textile Association, Coimbatore.

Delay Means Abdication

Requisition Urgent A.I.C.C. Meeting

Satara Congressmen Appeal To Members To Expedite Procedure

About two dozen Congressmen of the Satara District have issued the following public appeal to the members of the All-India Congress Committee urging upon them the necessity of sending a requisition for the holding of the All-India Congress Committee meeting to consider the several important matters that at present call for attention.

TEXT OF APPEAL.

The following is the Text of the appeal:—

We the undersigned Congressmen most humbly beg to invite your prompt attention to the following:—

As you are aware the A. I. C. C. last met in August 1931 in Bombay. During the long interval of two years and more the A. I. C. C. for obvious reasons could not meet and confer together. During this very period, however, a number of events of great national moment have occurred. for example:—

(1) Mahatmaji's return from the Second R. T. C. and the beginning of the defensive C. D. campaign by the Working Committee of the Congress in January 1932.

(2) The Yerrowda Pact and the whole Harijan movement including the sponsoring by Gandhiji of the Temple Entry Bill in the Legislative Assembly.

(3) The Poona Conference and the resultant promulgation of the compaign of individual C. D.

(4) The Aney decree suspending the existence of Congress Organizations followed by the abolition of the post of the Acting Congress President by Sardar Shardulsing.

(5) Gandhiji's personal abstinance from the C. D. Programme for one year.

These and the like events undoubtedly call for your urgent attention.

DEMORALISATION

Besides, you might have noted the present general inactivity that has overtaken many a Congressman and the consequent less of contact with the masses. You might have further observed the dissentient tendencies and sectional groupings of the Congressmen in the country presumably for want of an authoritative guidance and lead from you.

The situation thus created is immensely complex and trying indeed. In the circumstances the meeting of the A. I. C. C. is long overdue. The A. I. C. C. alone is competant to deal with the situation, and it is your sacred duty to find a way out of it. The nation is long clamouring for your guidance and any more delay on your part to do your duty might, we fear, amount to a failure in timely shouldering your rightful responsibilities.

We therefore, most humbly pray that you should see your way to immediately send the proper requisition to the General Secretary of the Congress for convening an urgent meeting of the A. I. C. C. at the earliest convenient date to review the whole situation dispassionately and to give a bold and right lead to the nation in full and clear terms.

NECESSARY PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 6.)

Great Britain must stay in India to prevent communal fighting.

DISHONEST PROPAGANDA.

Though this belief is based on facts, there is much underneath which the common Britisher is not aware of. He does not know the origin of these riots, nor does he realise that when a riot breaks out in one town, the whole of India is not in conflagration. The newspapers never fail to make the most of an outbreak and big headlines and full details are given to impinge on a credulous public the idea that Britain rules India for keeping the peace between the two communities. The first two Round Table Conferences were cleverly manoeuvred to bring home to the British public and the world at large the feuds of Indians.

This mischievous propaganda goes on from day to day, but it has its roots deeper. There has been a century of miseducation in this country regarding the broad facts of British conquest of India and the character of Indian people. This kind of thing still goes on and unless it is stopped and true understanding created, the relations between the two countries will not be righted for a long time to come. Here is a specimen taken from a school magazine. Professor Muir was speaking at a progressive school about six years ago, but I have no doubt that in large Conservative public schools similar information is imparted to-day.

"Professor Ramsay Muir is an extremely versatile and interesting speaker. At one time he lived for a time in India and he gave us not so much a story of his adventures while there, as an account of the religious and special life of the extraordinarily varied types to be found in that vast country.

"The two main religions, which he described to us in a very interesting manner, are Mohammedanism and Hinduism; the former believes in the existence of one and only one God and the equality of all men. Hinduism is its exact opposite. The number of its deities is so colossal that no one has ever been able to count them. The Hindu worships man-made images which the Mohammedan never does."

The impression which the address from beginning to end creates as reported by a boy of the school is one of disunity of Indians and the need of the British in India. While the facts given may be correct, one may ask whether the learned professor during his stay in India saw nothing of the kindness and gentleness of the people, their arts and monuments nor learnt anything of their culture and philosophy. Did he come in contact with men like Sir J. C. Bose, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi? Instead of poisoning the minds of youngsters with information which would be of little use to them, except to foster misunderstanding, could he not tell them a tithe of the nobler India?

WORK MUST BE DONE

Now some would think it is no use trying to remove prejudice so deep-seated. Gandhiji, while in this country appreciated the need of imparting correct information, but he thought it was a Herculean task. Is not the task of winning freedom beset with greater obstacles? We cannot underrate the value of anything that is going to help in achieving freedom and the difficulties have to be faced. What is the use of British support to us? If a large body of people here know what is happening in India, the officials will think twice before perpetrating atrocities. Besides support of a section of British opinion will be a great moral asset to our movement the effect of which is incalculable.

HELP WORTH WINNING.

The work is not so difficult as it seems if it is properly tackled. A large number of British people are ignorant, but friendly and sympathetic. The late Mr. K. T. Paul related an incident that when he came for the first Round Table Conference, soon after his arrival he happened to ask a taxi-driver his way about. The taxi-driver said, "Excuse me, Sir, do you happen to come for the Round Table Conference?" Mr. Paul replied that he did. He was taken by surprise when the taxi-driver said, "I hope you will get what you want." The working class man in England is himself oppressed and wants his rights. He knows that the same class of people oppress India. While he has his own freedom to win before he can be of help to us, his sympathy with our struggle is worth winning, because he has decent and genuine feelings.

ALL-PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE TO MEET ON DEC. 16

Palestine Issue Will Be Discussed At Conference When Question Of Muslim Attitude Will Be Considered

LAHORE Nov. 13.

As a result of the informal talks at Salempur House . which concluded yesterday evening, it has been decided to convene an all-parties Muslim conference in Lucknow on December 16 and 17. No decision was arrived at on any questions during the informal talks.

The Palestine question. which greatly engaged the attention of the participants, was left over to be discussed at the all-parties Conference. when the question of taking concerted action by Muslims of India will be considered.

Maulana Murtaza Bahadur of Madras has been invited to preside over this conference.

As the chief office bearers of the all-India Khilafat Committee were present, a meeting of the committee was subsequently held with Mr. Shafi Daudi in the chair. It was decided to convene an all-India Khilafat Conference in Lucknow on December 15 and 16. A sub-committee has been appointed to examine the financial condition of the organisation and an appeal has been made to Moslems to contribute towards a fund for the alleviation of the condition of Arabs.

A resolution moaning the death of the late King Nadirshah was also passed.—A. P.

KNOTTY PROBLEM

Should Woman Witness Unveil Her Face Is The Question

Some more prosecution witnesses were examined before Mr. Justice Kania and a special jury at the High Court Session on Monday in the case against Sakinabai Hasham Fazal, a Khoja woman of 45, who is charged with the murder of a newly-born child of her 22-year-old daughter Jainabai, who died soon after delivery.

It was alleged that to avoid a scandal on account of her daughter being unmarried, the accused, with a view to hush up the birth of the child, threw it out of her premises on the third floor of a building at Pydhownie on July 1 last.

DOCTOR EXAMINED.

Dr. F.R. Parekh, who was called as a witness for the prosecution on Monday was examined on some points connected with accidents at the time of child-birth.

In cross-examination by Mr. Velinker, witness stated that there was a tendency among women to commit infanticide after delivery, especially if the child was illegitimate. Often a new-born child's death was caused by the chord being entwined round its neck. He had read of it in books, but had not come across any such case in his experience of 25 years.

FIGHT OVER VEIL.

Another witness called by the prosecution was Kulsumbai, daughter of the accused. She appeared in the witness-box with her face covered with a veil.

The Judge ordered her if she had any objection to removing her veil. She replied in the affirmative.

The Advocate-General said that the Court should order her to remove the veil, so that the members of the jury could see her face.

The Judge enquired if there was any provision in law to compel her to remove the veil.

Mr. Velinker said there was none, so far as he was aware.

"IN CAMERA" EVIDENCE."

The Advocate General then suggested that the Court might be cleared and her evidence be taken "in camera" to enable her to remove the veil. However, that was a matter for the Court and the Jury to decide.

The Jury's opinion being asked, the foreman said that, so long as the woman's identity was not in question, the Jury had no objection if she retained her veil.

Thereupon, his Lordship allowed witness to keep her veil while giving evidence.

DAS GUPTA'S 7th DAY OF FAST

Sequel To Broken Pledge Of Harijan Leaders

CALCUTTA. Nov. 13.

Mr. Satischandra Das Gupta, who has undertaken a fast in connection with a report that members of the depressed classes have broken the pledge to give up drink, has entered on the seventh day of his ordeal.

Mr. Das Gupta has lost about 12 lbs. in weight. He has received a letter from Mahatma Gandhi saying: "I dare not argue about your fast. I can only pray that you would finish it without much agony and that it would have the intended result."—A.P.

HARIJAN LEADERS' APPEAL TO MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

Mr. Kikabhai Vaghela, a Harijan leader, has addressed a letter to Gandhiji requesting him not to open separate schools for Harijans in the course of his all India tour, but to throw open general schools to Harijan children.

He also requests Gandhiji to enquire into the conditions of Harijans employed in municipalities.—A. P.

It is understood that His Highness the Aga Khan will land in Bombay on December 14.

STOP PRESS

GEORGE H. HIRST DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 13.

George Harry Hirst, M. P., (Labour) died suddenly. He represented Wentworth since 1918. There are now four bye-elections pending.—Reuter's Special.

POPPY DAY SENSATION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

There were noisy scenes the Dublin Police Court when a young man was sentenced two months' hard labour for assaulting a man wearing the Flanders Poppy who attended the meeting of Anti-Imperialist League. After the sentence there was a Republican demonstration whereupon the Magistrate ordered one interrupter to be put in the dock forthwith, and sentenced him to 6 months' imprisonment when he refused to enter into recognisance to keep peace. Renewed cries of 'Up with the Republic" and "Up with de Valera" were raised as prisoners removed.—Reuter's Special.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day

ZANDU
Draksh-Asava

Delicious
&
Best

Body and Brain Refresher

JAPAN TO RETALIATE

Threat To Capture All Markets Outside British Empire

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

Though some of the Japanese Official Delegates are expected to stay here till December 15, a majority of the Japanese particularly, unofficial delegates, will leave much earlier.

Even among the official delegates, only a small number will remain. Various details will certainly take several days.

PLEA FOR RETALIATION.

The Japanese delegates, particularly, unofficial among them, make no secret of the fact that in these negotiations they were not fighting India but Britain and that if their attitude had been stiff, it was because they made this a test case of British assurances of fair-play with Japan. They recall that the National League party in the Lower House in Tokio had passed a resolution urging diplomatic and economic retaliation against Great Britain for closing the trade door of India against Japan on various grounds, including the one which declared that "present tariff policy of Great Britain is an inhuman move in that it is intended to squeeze 300 million people of India by forcing upon them out of date British manufactures under the pretext of protective tariffs. If this leads to economic warfare and causes unrest among the Indian people British Government must assume the whole responsibility."

Japanese have held that since the Lytton Report Britain has openly become unfriendly to Japan. Britain in order to befriend Japan again wanted to allow Japan generous treatment in India and this fact was in favour of Japan throughout the negotiations in Simla and Delhi.

The Japanese declare that the Indo-Japanese treaty was denounced on April 10 with South African treaty with Japan on May 16, while Egypt on May 14 increased duties of non-Empire goods and the Federated Malay States on June 15.

Japanese threatened England that unless she changed her policy, Japan would retaliate by capturing all markets outside the British Empire.

PROBLEM OF DIGESTIVE TROUBLES

(Continued from page 5).

appetite but the digestion itself.

Very frequently the entire alimentary tract is affected, there is a bad tongue and irritation all through the canal.

Pain, gas, tenderness, frequent bowel movements. Loose movements contain mucuous and even blood. The lower in the bowel the symptoms are, the more severe, for the fever is higher, prostration greater, straining more marked and the hemorahage more alarming. The causes are of course from improper or infected food or drink; special causes, as the amoeba or bacillary organisms are responsible for many cases of serious diarrhoea and dysentery.

CONSTIPATION

"Constipation upsets digestion" greatly. Sluggishly moving contents of the bowels, certainly give every chance for re-absorbtion of the putrid and poisonous materials in the intestinal canal. This retention is unnatural. There is the concentrated food, too little watetr and exercise, and no regular time for emptying the bowels. A lazy digestion is frequently to blame. The patient has infrequent stools indigestion, fetid breath, headache, lassitude, anaemia, and dizziness; in severe cases, the symptoms are aggravated.

What wonder the appetite is destroyed and the digestion is upset, with this human canal packed with decomposing matter?

Do not urge food. Use plenty of drinks, fruit juices, and bulky fibrous foods. Exercise in the open air, and form regular toilet habits.

"Digestive troubles," therefore, are really not only annoying, they strike at the very roots of life and vigor, by affecting so vitally the nutrition—of man, woman, child, or baby.

They are dangerous troubles, too for they have a tendency to become worse; too, by depleting the nutrition, these troubles make it easier to contract some other diseases.

"And" digestive troubles can usually be prevented by good, regular food and normal habits—of rest sleep exersise, air and attention to bodily functions.

Digestive troubles can be cured. Regulate the diet, keep the bowels open take plenty of out-door exercise, and "keep well".

How much easier to "keep" well, than to try to "get" well!

WILL N. R. A. SUCCEED?

Mr. Butler To Study First-hand Roosevelt's Recovery Plan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.
(By Mail.)

A press communique issued by the International Labour Office says:

"Important results are expected from a conference on unemployment that is to be held at New York in the second week of November to take part in which Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, has left Geneva for the United States, at the invitation of the Academy of Political Science of the Columbia University, New York.

While in America, Mr. Butler will study first-hand the industrial recovery programme initiated by President Roosevelt and the practical results obtained by the application of the various industrial codes adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The Roosevelt experiment, if successful, is bound to have important reactions on questions of labour policy such as hours of work, minimum wages, Collective bargaining, provisions for employment and relief, public works programme, etc."

ADMINISTRATION OF DEWAS

Government Of India Takes Charge

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

It is not known what administrative steps have been taken in the Dewas State in pursuance of the Government of India communique of the 12th inst. stating "that they are taking necessary steps to meet the immediate needs of the situation."

Evidently, the matter is engaging the attention of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India States, through Colonel Lang, Political Agent in Bhopal.

As soon as definite action is suggested by the Agent to the Governor-General, the Government of India will be informed of it for necessary approval.

Till then a Council of Administration under the chairmanship of Sir James Robert may be said to be functioning, but is responsible to the British Government, who have assumed control owing to the failure of the Maharaja to return to the State by the appointed date.

It is learnt that the Maharaja in his letter of the 26th August to Colonel Lang wanted Rs. 6 lakhs as a loan, repayable in instalments.—A.P.

ANDAMANS PENAL SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tom Smith inquired regarding steps taken to abandon the Andamans as a penal settleemnt and the number of political prisoners there.

Sir Samuel pointed out that the convict population was reduced since 1921 from 11,500 to 6,500 and said speedier reduction was impracticable owing mainly to the lack of jail accommodation in India, but vigorous steps have been taken to improve conditions, particularly from the viewpoint of health.

The settlement been gradually transformed into a free colony and transportation is now normally on voluntary basis.

He added that political prisoners have not been separately classified but reminded the house that no Civil Disobedience prisoners or detenus have been sent to the Andamans.

Sir S. Hoare circulated a statement showing murders and other outrages committed by Terrorists of Bengal numbered 75 in 1932 and 11 in the first six months of 1933. —Reuter.

NO ARREST OF MARX YET

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

No news yet of arrest of Marx, the former Chancellor, which was foreshadowed yesterday by the Nazi leader, who in the course of a speech at Munchen-Gladbach declared the arrest would follow shortly that of Marx Braun, the former Reich Minister and Dessauer, the former Centre Party Deputy. Charges are said be in connection with funds of suppressed organisation. —Reuter's Special.

A communique issued from New Delhi states that His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Sukhdeo Prasad Verma, Barrist-at-law, to be a judge of the High Court of judicature, Patna vice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kulwantsahay, who is retiring on January 23, 1934.—A. P.

SANATANISTS ON WAR PATH

Enact Scenes Of Hooliganism In Public Meeting

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 13.

A public meeting was held yesterday with a view to ascertaining the sense of Wardha "touchable" Hindus regarding Mahatma Gandhi's temple entry movement and requesting the authorities of the temples to throw their temples open to Harijans. The meeting was presided over by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

When the meeting had been in progress for sometime the Sanatanists from the North came to the spot shouting slogans and it is said, throwing stones. But the police intervened and brought the situation under control removing the miscreants.

The meeting was then continued without further disturbance and a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with Gandhiji's temple entry movement.—A. P.

NEW LIFE FOR OLD RATIO

(Continued from Page 1)

to-day, the nominal value of shares assigned to the Calcutta register is Rs. 145 lakhs as against Rs. 165 lakhs. Bombay —Rs. 140 lakhs as against Rs. 165 lakhs, Delhi—Rs. 115 lakhs against Rs. 80 lakhs Madras—Rs. 70 lakhs against Rs. 50 lakhs and Rangoon—Rs. 30 lakhs as against Rs. 40 lakhs.

GOLD ASSETS.

The committee approved of the principle that gold assets should not be touched before sterling securities.

18D RATIO TO CONTINUE.

All amendments proposed to clauses 41 and 42 bearing on the rupee ratio were lost with the result that the one and six ratio provided in the Bill remains unaltered.

The amendment of Mr. Ramsarandas suggesting that the Governor-General on the eve of the act coming into force should promulgate an ordinance fixing the ratio at any suitable figure but subject to confirmation by the Central Legislature was lost by ten votes against sixteen.

The motion of Syed Husain Imam for continuance of the present ratio only till India returns to gold standard was lost, only five members voting for it.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment that Government should fix in the act whatever de facto ratio existed on the day previous to the Bank Act coming into operation was also lost by 8 votes against 17.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya next moved definitely for one shilling four pence as against one and six provided in the Bill. This found the support of eleven members, while fifteen were against it.

Finally vote was taken on one and six provided in the Bill. Fourteen were for and twelve against it.

TRIENNIAL REVIEW.

On the motion of Mr. B. Das, the Committee decided to insert a new clause that at the end of three years, the Central Board should recommend to the Governor-General in Council to review the currency standard of India, if in their opinion, the international monetary position became clear and stable.

Clause 43 relating to agreement with the Imperia Bank has been altered so that the proposed agreement with that Bank in consequence of the establishment of the Reserve Bank be tenable for fifteen years in the first instance, and not less than five years notice should be given to the Imperial Bank for termination of the contract. In this connection schedule 3 relating to remuneration and commission charges of the Imperial Bank was discussed and it was decided that the figures worked out by Finance Department and the Imperial Bank should be referred to the Auditor-General for report, before this clause finally came up for consideration.

DRAFTING WORK.

Another new clause has been provided by which the shareholders will pay taxes on their income. In the event of liquidation of the Reserve Bank, the amount payable to any shareholder according to to-day's decision of the Committee, will not exceed 25 per cent. of the paid up value of his shares. The suggestion of one member that Government should have the option to buy shares of the Reserve Bank in order to convert it into a State Bank was discussed, and it was decided to incorporate it in the body of the report.

The Committee meets on Thursday to discuss the draft report and thereafter some members will probably append their minutes of dissent.

ZAHIR SHAH SUCCEEDS TO AFGHAN THRONE

Nadirshah's Assassination Is Reported To Be Act Of Revenge By Son Of Late General Ghulam Nabi

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Afghan Minister who returned from Paris to-day has received from Kabul a message declaring the coronation Zahir Shah has taken place and expressing Government's sincere wishes for the maintenance friendly relations with Britain.—Reuter.

ACT OF REVENGE

PESHAWAR, Nov. 13.

It is understood from official sources that Abdul Khaliq, the alleged to be assassin of the late King Nadir Shah, is the son of a servant of the late General Ghulam Nabi, who was executed exactly a year previous to the day of Nadir Shah's assassination.

It is believed that the assassination of King Nadir Shah is an act of revenge.

Peace continues to prevail in the tribal areas and settled districts. Gilzai immigration by the Kurrum route is in full swing in normal numbers.—A. P.

PLAGUE SCARE IN BARODA

BARODA, Nov. 13.

Plague-stricken rats are reported to have been found in Bhadran taluqa (Baroda State). Precautionary measures are being taken in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic.—A. P.

PATHAN ATTACKS GURKHA SENTRY

QUETTA, Nov. 13.

It is reported that 'Gurkha sepoy on sentry duty at Hinduchina near Kuchlak in Pishin Tehsil was attacked with a hatchet by a Pathan dacoit, who tried to snatch his rifle away. The Gurkha sepoy sustained slight injuries, while the Pathan escaped.—A. P.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

Magistrate Commits Madras Accused To Sessions

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The preliminary trial of the Madras Conspiracy case before Mr. T. R. Krishna Swami Iyenger, Special Magistrate concluded to-day, all the twenty accused being committed to take their trial in the High Court Sessions for alleged conspiracy to commit armed dacoities and political assassinations punishable under 120 B (1), I.P.C.

The trial commenced in September last and about 83 prosecution witnesses were examined.

The accused are:—Kannayiram, Sabapathi, Joseph, Arunachalam, Gopal Sastri, Kannan, Loganathan, Balarama Reddi, Balkrishna Reddi, Dasaratharama Reddi, Pathan Bolu Reddi, Jagannatham, Kalayya Chetti, Audikeshayya, Narayana Nambiar, Rangarajan, Mukundalal Sircar, Ramananda Choudhury, Bapiraju and Subramaniam.

The Magistrate read the following charge against the accused"

"The Third Presidency Magistrate hereby charge you that as members of the revolutionary organisation pleaded to violence for the attainment of Swaraj between November 1932 and 21st July 1933 along with one Pattabhirama Reddi of Rebala village and one Krishna Nainar conspired together and agreed do certain illegal acts to wit collection of firearms and ammunitions, commission of armed dacoities, housebreakings and thefts and assasination of Government officials and that in pursuance of such a Conspiracy, you Kannayiram, Joseph, Arunachalam, Kannan, Balarama Reddi and Ramananda Chowdhry along with the aforesaid Pattabhirama Reddi and Krishnan held meeting at Mint Street and again held meeting the next day in the same place together with two more persons, Gopala Sastri and Subramanian whereat the office bearers were elected and the lines of action of the Revolutionary Party definitely resolved upon the commission of the aforesaid illegal acts and thereby committed offence punishable under section 170B (1) I.P.C. and within the cognisance of the High Court of Sessions and I hereby direct you be tried by said Court on said charge."—A. P.

TO-DAY

He died but
He is not dead!

See how Bombay paid her last homage to the Most Illustrious Son of India

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel

Time: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Ranjit Movietone has filmed the Funeral Procession with Greatest care and Trouble

West-End
TALKIES
Lamington Road.

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics

'CAFIASPIRIN'

Safe and Effective

BAYER

Delink Rupee & Reduce Ratio

Bombay Brokers Mobilise Against British Big Business

A protest against the present iniquitous Currency and Exchange Policy of the Government of India was lodged at an urgent General Body meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association held on Monday at 12 noon.

One of the speakers termed the Government of India's attitude towards the 18d. ratio asblind?hearlessness in spite of public protest and agitation against it.

BIG BUSINESS BEHIND.

According to another speaker, the present rate of exchange was maintained by the Government under the advice of men from Lancashire and Lormbard and Downing Streets for the benefit of the Indian Civil Service pensioners in England to the negation of the welfare of India.

DELINK THE RUPEE.

A resolution urging on the Government of India to immediately de-link the rupee from the sterling, which alone could save India from facing an economic catastrophe was passed.

EXAMPLE OF AMERICA.

The President Mr. Begraj Gupta in the course of his speech said that proper precautions were being taken by the Governments of all the countries to see that the present economic and trade depression does not do more harm than it has already done and are formulating national schemes and programmes to get out of the present unenviable position. Financial experts have been putting their heads together to avoid a crash. The President of United States since he came to that office has been trying his best to get his country out of the clutches of depression. He had raised the prices of commodities, thus increasing the buying capacity of people and general depression in the United States would soon be a thing of the past.

RATIO STANDS IN WAY.

Unfortunately for Indians there was no move on the part of the Government of India to fight the present depression. India, according to the speaker produced, very much less of cotton than the United States which was exporting half of its produce. The President of the U. S. A. very well knew that if he wanted to fight the depression and unemployment, the only way would be to increase the price of cotton, which he had done. But the present rupee-sterling ratio would not allow Indians do that and the Government of India, were adamant in not listening to the appeals and protests. The Government were sitting tight because they were sure that Indian businessmen could do nothing.

CURRENCY LEAGUE'S PROPAGANDA.

Referring to the propaganda carried on by the Currency League of India the speaker said, that the organisers of the League had probably forgotten the existence of an Association called the Cotton Brokers Association. Whatever the Currency League might aim at, from what was read in the papers it was evident that probably the Organisers would be satisfied if the present exchange ratio were brought down to 16d. What the speaker wanted was the delinking of the rupee and allow it free to reach its own level instead being controlled by the sterling. The Indian Governemnt were maintaining the present exchange ratio, disreagrding Indian public opinion because it would be helping England. If the present exchange ratio were to be brought down to 16d. it would mean lessening of the amount that the English pensioners that served India would be getting. Continuance of the present rate would also help Lancashire. On the other hand, if the rupee was de-linked it would help the starving ryot, the worker and many of the unemployed Indians would at least get enough food. This argument the Government were disregarding because they wanted to benefit England.

The speaker made a strong appeal for agitation to be carried on against the present financial policy of the Government of India and for the de-linking of the rupee.

RUINOUS TO AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Ramdev Potdar, then moved the following resolution:—

"Whereas the general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association is definitely of opinion that the iniquitous Currency and Exchange policy of the Government of India maintaining the value of the rupee at so high a level as 18d., in spite of the strong opposition of the people since its inception, inspite of raw materials including cotton continuing to be sold at a ruinous level of price, being considerably below cost of production since last five years, and in the face of heavy depreciation of several currencies of the world, has greatly contributed to the rapid ruination of Indian agriculture, commerce, and industries, in fact the whole country. The policy has also resulted in extreme reduction of the standard of living which was already very low and pitiable, lead to unparalleled unemployment and extinction of the sustaining power of the masses."

DELINK THE RUPEE.

"In view of the present rapid depreciation of the dollar and avowed policy of the present administration of the United States of America to raise the level of commodity prices with the help of managed and orderly depreciation of the dollar, the Association apprehend India will soon be face to face with an economic catastrophe from the sterling without any loss of time":—

"They therefore urge the Government of India to de-link immediately the rupee from the sterling and allow it to find its own natural level and that in order that the delinking of the rupee from the sterling may lower the value of rupee and raise the price level of commodities, they further urge the Government to place an embargo on the export of Gold."

The mover in the course of his speech said that the present state of affairs in the country could not go on any longer and some change had to take place immediately.

ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. Ratilal Thakkar, seconding the resolution said that as long as the rupee was linked to the sterling and the present rate of exchange continued, the depression would be there. He emphasised the necessity of delinking the rupee, if India had to overcome the present depression and avoid facing a catastrophe.

Mr. Jagjivan Doshabhai supporting the resolution said the present ratio might be good, but it was good to the Lombard Street people and not to Indians. It was ruinous as far as India was concerned. If such a state of affairs continued for a few more months, it was really unthinkable as to what the condition of the average Indian would be.

Mr. Prataprai Manmohandas also spoke supporting the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

The President was authorised by the meeting to forward copies of the resolution to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India.

The cadets of H. M. S. Dufferin, performing the traditional ceremony of the election of the cadet for the Viceroy's Gold Medal for 1933 which took place on Sunday afternoon.

PARSI YOUTH RELEASED ON BAIL OF RS. 10,000

Alleged To Have Forged Cheque Of Rs. 1,10,000 In Father's Name

Alleged to have been absconding from Bombay since July last, Byramji Dosabhoy Parakh alias B. D. Pastakia, a Parsi youth, was arrested at Madrason charges of alleged forgery in respect of a cheque for Rs. 1,10.000 and attempt to cheat a city money-lender in respect of a loan of Rs. 9,000.

SIGNATURE FORGED.

The accused is alleged to have forged the signature of his father, a wealthy Parsi merchant of Bombay, on a cheque and offered the same as security for raising a loan.

On being brought down to Bombay, the accused was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

BORROWED RS. 9,000

Sub-Inspector Pednekar of the C.I.D. in asking for a remand of the accused into custody said that the accused borrowed a sum of Rs. 9,000 from a city money-lender named Surajmal Krishnaji on the security of a post-dated cheque drawn on the Bank of India for Rs. 1,10,000 in his favour by Mr. D. E. Parekh, his father. The accused also offered additional security in the shape of a pronote for Rs. 14,000 purporting to have been executed in favour of the accused by one N. A. Begmahomed. The police on making inquiries found the pro-note to be a forgery.

DISHONOURED CHEQUE.

The cheque for Rs. 1,10,000 was presented by the money-lender through his bankers on July 22 last and was returned dishonoured. The Bank of India on instituting inquiries found out that the cheque was from a cheque book issued by the Bank to the accused and Mr. D. E. Parakh was the father of the accused. The drawer had no account in the Bank.

ABSCONDED FROM BOMBAY.

The police officer further stated that the accused was absconding from Bombay since July last. He applied for his remand in custody till November 23 to enable him to complete investigations.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Mr. T D. Kanga, Advocate, applied for bail on behalf of the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000.

Cadet Captain L. Rebeiro of H. M. T. S. "Dufferin," who has won the Viceroy's Gold Medal for 1933.

SECOND LL.B. EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the results of the Second LL.B. Examination held in October, 1933 in the Bombay University:—

FIRST CLASS.
(In order of merit.)

D P Shikhare; K C Sondhi; S V Iyer and C D Mehta.

SECOND CLASS.

P H Abhyankar; P M Abhyankar; S K Aragade; G H Babur; D S Barve; R K Belur; K R Bengeri; P L Bhandari; S T Bhansali; K A Chaugule; S B Chitnis; M M Colaco; T Curian; J H Dalal; R M Dave; B D Desai; G K Deshpande; A G Durve; K T Gadre; K I Gorur; M V Gujarathi; B A Jambhavadekar; S Javaly; B S Joglekar; K S Joseph; S R Joshi; P R Kanavade; V M Khale; P W Kharkar; R V Kini; V K Lagu; B M Majmudar; T C Mehta; S N Mirle; B M Mulgaoker; M U Parmar; G T Purohit; J V Rajadhyaksha; S G Redkar; V J Sabnis; V Saggere; J S Savant; S D Sansare; J N Seth; G P Subba Swamy; M K N Tayanur; R J Thakar; H C Thakore; I G Thakore; Y N Vagh; S A Varde; N Bechanhalli; S N Chickveera; N V Deo; A V Desai; G P Dharwarkar; P S Ghanekar; H Keshava Reddy; S R Kolar; S C S Kollegal; R R I Krishnarajpet; H C Kurhatti; S V Kyathanahalli; C K Laad; B R Mahajan; C M Mantri; G R Mudholkar; S Nanjappa; V K Navalgund; D V Patel; A S Patil; M S Patil; P S Patil; N A Sapre; N R Bande; P P Barot; B G Bhansali; A M Bhatt; S J Bhatt; S M Dalal; C N Gosalia; M N Majmudar; V J Munshi; M B Pancholy; H S Pandya; C M Parikh; P J Pathak; C D Rawal; K G Thaker; V M Trivedi; T B Bellara; K T Bhatia; P Y Chitre; J A J L D'Souza; L C Jeswani; M G Malkani and N T Seth.

PASS.

R S Abhyankar; V R Ambarkar; H C Angadi; M K Astagi; N M Bapat; C Bellulli; J H Bhatt; K D Bhatt; P S Bhiwandiwala; V K S Chednakesava; V P Chitale; B M Desai; V H Desai; G B Deshpande M R Deshpande; V K Dhage; D H Dharap; V V Dharkar; P K Donde; W A D'Souza; N Eadwala; H T Gadre; J A Gomes; A Q M Jagirdar; S A Jamadar; N K Joshi; R P Kadaba; B K Kadam; B G Kapadia; S C Khare; V G Khare; D J Limaye; S A H Madani; P K Mangalore; M N Mehta; S M Mehta; V R Mehta; D R Nadkarni; H K Naik; G K Parashurami; M V Parekh; B J Patel; U I Patel; D D Patwardhan; S G Patwardhan; V W Pradhan; S Ramaswami; I M Rawat; N H Salaskar; K J Save; A V Sejpal; A R B Sheth; K W Soman; M V Subramaniam; S Sulaiman; A T Tarkas; B K Thakkar; S H Thakore, N G Thuse; L B Yejaman; M V Yettinmani; T Abdul Quddus; A H Borker; S R Bukkinakere; B A Chaugule; B D Deshmukh; N K Deshpande; D J Dhopeshwarkar; M Y Gaekwad; N M Ganpule; B V Gulavani; S C Hiremath; V A Hosmani; R K Jambgi; S B Jorapur; V R Karkhanis; N K Kumbhare; R G Mahableshwarkar; I I Mahomad; V R Narayana Aiyar; P E Palsikar; R V Pataskar; N S Periyaptna; P J Phadnis; N D Rai; H L Saraf; G V Sathe; B F Shiggaon; K M Shilahar; K S Talaghatti; B S Ternikar; V R Thakar; K B Utturkar; G S Vaidya; K R Vinchurkar; N S Wadekar; J S Cama; V M Dave; D A Desai; H M Desai; M J Desai; M G Desai; Y R Desai; S M Gandhi; I R Mehta; V H Mehta; B K Patel; A K Shah; B M Shah; C N Shah; K H Shah; S M Shah, R C Vasa; M R Falcao; C B Kewalramani; H R Motiramani and G L Shaikh.

NAVAL CADETS GALA DAY

Cadet Captain Rebeiro Wins Gold Medal

A large and distinguished gathering witnessed the Athletic Sports of the cadets of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" on Sunday, at Hay Bunder, Sewree. Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn presided and Lady Walwyn gave away the prizes to the 25 successful cadets.

After distributing the prizes Lady Walwyn in her address to the cadets laid stress on the importance of games as well as work and asked them to "play the game" in all their walks of life. She congratulated Captain Digby-Beste on the excellent show the cadets had put up.

Captain Digby-Beste, addressing the cadets impressed on them the need to work conscientiously without prejudice of caste or creed.

Earlier in the day the Viceroy's Gold Medal for the best sea man had been awarded to Cadet Captain Rebeiro. Five cadets were recommended for this medal, viz.: Cadet Captains Rebeiro, Premsingh, Agha, Van Gazelle and Hazari. The essentials to get the Medal are, cheerful submission to orders, devotion to duty, truthfulness and help to the weak. The cadets themselves vote for the winner.

Cadet Captain Premsingh was awarded a sextant presented by the Governing Body of the ship.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University complimented the two successful cadets and urged the cadets undergoing training on the ship to be loyal to their country, their king and the ship and be a credit to the award.

The prize cadets were then "chaired" by their comrades—a ceremony that concluded by their being thrown into the ship's swimming tank, much to the delight of their messmates.

After the sports there was a grand march past of the cadets, band of St. Mary's High School supplying the music.

The function terminated late in the evening with three cheers for Sir Humphrey and Lady Walwyn.

NO FIGHT FOR "KING & COUNTRY"

Manchester Y. M. C. A. Debating Society Adopts Pacifist Resolution

The members of the Manchester Y.M.C.A. Debating Society decided at their meeting in mail week that they would not under any circumstances take part in a war in which this country was concerned.

A motion that "every man should, under certain circumstances, be prepared to fight for his King and country" was defeated by 39 votes to 17 after a long debate. Only three members, besides the proposer, supported the motion. About 85 members were present when the division was taken, so that there were a large number of abstentions.

Several speakers against the motion regretted that the official opposer of the motion, who has Communist sympathies, had made it clear that he would be prepared to take part in certain forms of war, so that it was therefore impossible in the terms of the motion for them to show by their votes that they were opposed to any and every form of war. The proposer of the resolution explained that he would be opposed to most wars, but he outlined circumstances under which he considered a war would be justifiable.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPEAL

Kurla Magistrate Reserves Judgment

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA Nov. 13.

Judgment has been reserved to November 21 by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla in an appeal preferred by the Secretary of State for India against the notice of demand by the Kurla Municipality on the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway for Rs. 44000 being the amount of house and conservancy taxes for three years 1929-30-31.

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You know what you think of the person who says "I ain't," "You was," "don't hardly," "There's he." Such people betray themselves the moment they begin to talk or set pen to paper.

Your English may be free from such glaring faults as these. But are you sure that it is always above reproach? If you ever stumble over the pronunciation of easy, well-known words, make little mistakes in grammar, or punctuate incorrectly; if you stutter and stammer in a fruitless groping for the right words to express your ideas to others, then you too may often unconsciously impress people unfavourably.

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PRINCESS ROYAL PROGRESSING

LONDON, Nov. 12.

It was stated this morning that the condition of Princess Royal continues to be quite satisfactory.

B. O. W.

LEADERS URGED TO WORK FOR COMMON ELECTORATES

Maha Sabha Appeals To Hindus Not To Break Principles Of Nationalism In Political Matters

Mr. Gourishankar Misra, the General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha has issued the following statement to the press:—

The Hindu Maha Sabha appeals to the Hindus to refuse to desert, break or compromise the principles of nationalism in political matters. It advises the Hindus generally and the Hindu leaders particularly to work for common electorates, scrupulously ignore religion and count efficiency alone in services, accept either the League principle of protecting the minorities or if that was not possible sedulously stick to a uniform principle of weightage of political rights to all minorities, wherever they may be and engage themselves in cementing the disrupted Hindu society into one organic whole, completely refraining from any anxiety for unity with this or that community and thereby affording those communities an opportunity to realise for themselves the value of unity with and amalgamation of the Hindu nation of Hindustan.

HINDUS' RIGHTFUL PLACE.

The Hindu Maha Sabha wants a Swaraj which will keep intact or advance the Hindu civilisation and culture and give to the Hindu nation comprising all inhabitants of Hindustan, irrespective of their creed, caste or religion its rightful place among the free nations of the world. For attaining the above objective, the Hindu Maha Sabha suggests to the Hindus to adopt all legitimate and suitable methods of work.

The Hindu Maha Sabha never believes that Swaraj will come through portals of the legislatures but deems it politic to keep them in her hands through her accredited and fearless representatives to save Hindustan from being stung and poisoned from behind them by interested parties.

MUSLIM STATE RULERS.

The Hindu Maha Sabha is pained to find that the rulers of Moslem States are generally prejudiced towards their Hindu subjects. In such States the Hindus although in overwhelming majority and although contributing eighty per cent of the revenue are kept far behind in the State services and in education. The Hindu Sabha warns such States against such prejudicial treatment of the Hindus and draw the attention of the Government to intervene.

Dealing with the position of women he says that while the Maha Sabha wanted them to be educated, fearless and brave it implored them never to become sad imitations of the West.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

The Hindu Maha Sabha wanted to remove untouchability and it had been working for it. It aimed at the merging of the so-called untouchables into the Hindu society. Separate schools, separate electorates and Harijanism as qualification for political rights would turn them into a class which like the Muslims would live upon untouchability as a means to livelihood to a few Harijans with the result that Muslim reactionarism would be repeated with deplorable results both to the Hindu nation and Hindustan.—A.P.

"VITHALBHAI ROAD" FOR VIRAMGAM ?

Public Meeting Submits Resolution To Municipality

VIRAMGAM, Nov. 11

Yesterday being the day of the funeral ceremony of Syt. Vithalbhai, Viramgam observed complete hartal.

At 9 p.m. a public meeting was held in Tilak Maidan under the presidentship of Syt. Chhotalal T. Parikh, ex-President of the Municipality.

Syt. Vadilal Dajibhai a municipal councillor moved a resolution that hereafter the public road going from Court to the Golwadi Gate should be called "Vithalbhai Road."

Syts. Lilchand Shah and Purushottamdas seconded the resolution and the meeting passed it unanimously.

The president was authorised to submit this resolution to the Municipality for necessary action.

Another resolution of thanks to Syt. Subash Chandra Bose and the doctors and the nurses, who treated Syt. Vithalbhai was moved by Syt. Chhotubhai Bhatt which also was adopted.

Surat Co-operators celebrated the All-India Co-operator's Day on 4th inst. when Mr Kothawala, the Collector performed the ceremony of hoisting the International Co-operator's Flag on the building of the Surat District Co-operative Bank. Mr. Gandhi the Chairman of the Bank addressed the gathering.

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THROUGH RUNNING IN 3 DAYS

Transhipment On Manamadura-Dhanushkodi Section

The D.T.S., Madura Junction, S. I. Rly. wires to-day:—

With reference to my telegram of yesterday, regarding breaches between Partibannur and Paramakudi on the Manamadura Dhanushkodi section of the main line, transhipment is probable to-morrow, the 13th instant. Through running is likely in three days.—A. P.

Block On S. I. Railway Removed

The District Traffic Superintendent, S. I. Rly. Tinnevelly junction, wires under Sunday's date:—"With reference to my wire of 11th. through running on the Maniyachi-Shencottah section was resumed at 20/30 hours on 11th and normal train service on this section restored from date. Nos. 5 and 6 Trivandrum express and 9 and 10 Trivandrum fast passenger are directed via Maniyachi.—A. P.

WEATHER RETURNS TO NORMAL

Local Rain In South Konkan & Bombay Deccan

POONA, Nov. 13.

The weather is gradually becoming normal in Southeast Arabian Sea. Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and North Madras Coast and at a few stations in Southeast Madras. South Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Assam and Burma. The Western disturbance persists over Kashmir. The north-west monsoon is strengthening in south of the Bay of Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Victoria Point and Bhamo one quarter of an inch; Darjeeling a half; Shillong a quarter; Cochin two; Nellore, and Masulipatam three-quarters; Marmagao, Negapatam, Ahmednagar and Coonoor a half; and Calicut, Coimbatore and Vizagapatam a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease on North Madras Coast and in Assam. Scattered falls of rain will continue in South Madras and West Bombay Deccan and also occur in Mysore and Kashmir.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Following are the summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-11-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.013 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.2 degrees (1.3 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.3 degrees (1.3 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 5.

A. I. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Childhood Section Secretary Invites Papers

Mr. C. Krishnaswami Rao, Secretary, Childhood Education Section (A. I. E. T. A.) & Head Master, Normal School, Hassan writes:—

The Ninth All-India Educational Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations will be held at Karachi from the 26th to 30th December 1933. Dr. Sir Ross Masood, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, will preside. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President, Karachi Municipality, is the Chairman and Mr. H. F. L. T. Harrison Sind Madrassah, Karachi, the Secretary of the Reception Committee. The Conference will meet in eleven sections in addition to general sessions.

CHILDHOOD SECTION.

The Childhood Education Section of the Conference will meet on Friday the 29th December and there will be papers and discussion on the following themes:

1. Creative Education for Children.
2. The Physical and Mental Health of children.
3. Practical and artistic activities in schools.
4. Economical Schemes for running Nursery and Kindergarten Schools.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all interested in Childhood Education, to send papers on the above topics so as to reach the writer before the 30th of November 1933, with abstracts of the papers in about 200 words, to enable the Reception Committee to get them printed for circulation before the Conference. The abstracts are to be in duplicate.

GANDHIJI'S BERAR TOUR

Week's Programme Covers Yeotmal, Amraoti, Kamgaon & Akola

The following is the tour programme of Mahatma Gandhi in Berar commencing on Nov. 15:—

NOV. 15.

Leaves Chanda for Warora by the Grand Trunk Express.

Arrives Warora in the morning at 6-45.

Leaves Warora at 8-15 a. m. by motor for Wun.

Reaches Wun at 9-30 a. m. (16 Miles.)

Programme at Wun 9-30 a. m. to 10-15 a. m.

Leaves Wun for Yeotmal at 2-00 p. m. by motor.

Reaches Yeotmal at 5-00 p. m.

Public meeting at Yeotmal 7-00 to 8-00 p. m.

NOV. 16.

Leaves Yeotmal at 6-30 a. m. by motor.

Halts at Falegaon for 5 minutes.

Reaches Dhamangaon 7-45 a.m. by motor 29 Miles.

Public meeting at Dhamangaon 7-45 to 8-15 a. m.

Leaves Dhamangaon up passenger 8-27 a. m.

Reaches Chandur 9-01 a. m.

Public meeting at Chandur, 9-15 to 9-45 a. m.

Leaves Chandur for Amraoti 9-45 a. m. by motor.

Reaches Amraoti after halt at Pohora for 5 minutes at 11 a. m. or earlier if possible.

Public meeting and other programme at Amraoti 6-00 to 7-00 p. m.

NOV. 17.

Leaves Amraoti 6-30 a. m. by motor.

Stpopage at Loni for 5 minutes.

Reaches Karanja at 8-15 a. m.

Programme at Karanja 8-15 to 8-45 a. m.

Leaves Karanja at 8-45 a. m. by motor.

Reaches Murtizapur 9-45 a. m. 29 miles.

Programme at Murtizapur 9-45 to 10-15 a. m.

Leaves Murtizapur 11-6 up passenger for Khamgaon.

Reaches Shegaon 12-56 p.m.

Reaches Khamgaon by Motor 1-30 p. m.

Programme 4-00 to 5-00 p. m

Programme at Khamgaon 6-15 p. m. to 8-00 p. m.

NOV. 18.

Leaves Khamgaon 7-00 a. m. by Motor.

Reaches Wadegaon 8-00 a. m.

Programme at Wadegaon 8-00 to 8-30 a. m.

Leaves Wadegaon 1-30 a. m. by motor.

Reaches Akola 10-00 a. m

Programme at Akola. 2-00 p. m to 5-00 p. m

Public Programmes from 6-00 to 8-00 p. m

NOV. 19

Leaves Akola 6-30 a.m. by motor.

Reaches Akot 7-45 a. m.

Programme at Akot 7-45 to 8-15 a. m.

Leaves Akot 8-30 a. m. by motor.

Reaches Chikhalda 11-30 a. m.

NOV. 20.

Rest at Chikhalda.

NOV. 21.

Leaves Chikhalda noon 1-00 p. m. by motor.

Reaches Ellichpur 2-30 p. m.

Programme at Ellichpur 2-30 to 3 p. m.

Leaves Ellichpur for Morshi at 3-00 p. m. by motor.

Reaches Morshi at 5-00 p. m.

Programme at Morshi 6-00 to 6-30 p. m.

Leaves Morshi for Badnera at 6-30 p. m. by motor.

Reaches Badnera at 8-15 p. m.

Short speech Badnera meeting 3-15 to 8-30 p. m.

Leaves Badneva next day morning 5-55 Down Mail for Drug (Maha Koshal Province.)

GOVT. OF INDIA GAZETTE

The following have been notified in the Govt. of India Gazette of 8th Nov.

The resignation of Hon. Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam of his office of Member of the Council of State, has been accepted, Mr. Charles Alexander Souter, C.S.I. being an official, to be a Member of the said Council of State.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Garada, Dremund, Calcutta.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Tuscania, Rowe, Liverpool.
Bangalore, Collings, London.
Gambada, Brown, Rangoon.
Akbar, Done, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Nov. 14.

C/Worcester, Harris, Calcutta.
Sumatra, Massago, Genoa.

LOADING

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Steamer Viceroy of India for London.

Steamer Wolfsburg for Hamburg.

Steamer Frenenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Mount Pelvan for Lorenzo Marquis.

S.S. Garada.—The B I S N Co's steamer Garada arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Badarpur.—The B I O & D Co's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S. Tuscania.—The Graham T Co's steamer Tuscania arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo 613 tourists, 191 saloon, 111 third class and deck passengers.

S.S. Bangalore—The P and O S N Co's steamer Bangalore arrived in harbour on Monday from London with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Gambada.—The B I S N Co's steamer Gambada arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a cargo of timber and general cargo.

S.S. Akbar—The T M Coy's steamer Akbar arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a ballast.

S.S. C/Worcester—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City Worcester will sail to-day for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Sumatra.—The M. Italiana steamer Sumatra will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo

EXPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 13.

S.S. Wolsburg for Hamburg—8500 bags groundnut oil cakes H A K Oomerbhoy; 602 bags linseed Strauss and Co; 5760 bags groundnut Strauss and Co; 400 bags kordi seed R Ratilal and Co; 50 drums castor oil A Virji and Co; 60 bags kang grain A Virji and Co; 1050 bags kardi seed A Virji and Co; 64 bags mustard seed A Virji and Co.

For Rotterdom.—1500 bags kordi seed M Bhuta and Co; 1332 bags kordi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 667 bags kordi seed R Ratilal and Co; 55 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

For Antwerp—999 bags kordi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 1320 linseed oil cakes H Ravji and Co; 1385 bags groundnut oil cakes H Ravji and Co; 25 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency; 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Bremar—6400 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.

For Gothenburg—84 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 43 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

Passages—25 bales cotton fly S Trikamlal and Co; 25 bales cotton fly Eastern Trading Agency.

S.S. Oldham for Port Said—3826 bags groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co; 1280 bags groundnut seed R Ratilal and Co.

For Philadelphia—28 bales goat skin S M H Kadarbox.

S.S. Masula for London.—51 cases cuttle fish bover H A Kathawala; 30 bales animal skins; M R Shaih and Co; 2 bales animal skins D Sassoon and Co; 29 bales animal skins A K Hassam; 7 bales animal skins A Gulam Hussein and Co; 1 bale animal skin M H Patel; 20 bales animal skin J M Rahimtoola; 75 bags alminium scrap M G A Hussein and Co.

For Dunkirk—40 bales wool Shamjimal; 275 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Havre—192 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull—1797 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London—1 bale animal skin E Mavji and Co.

For Marseilles—5120 bales groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Tuscania for Liverpool.—156 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co.

For Glasgow—1000 bags masoor T S Thadani and Sons; 1400 bags groundnut cakes Strauss and Co. 39 drums castor oil W Latham & Sons; 3960 bags masoor Ralli Bros; 5772 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

S.S. C/o Simla for Manchester—300 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 78 drums castor oil W Latham & Sons; 65 bales cotton fly M Narattamdas and Co; 60 bales cotton fly V A Sane; 100 bales cotton thread waste V A Sane.

For Barcelona—180 bags millet S M Rajgor and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 665 bales cotton raw Vakhari and Co; 75 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 148 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.

For Marseilles—30 bales cotton fly V A Sane.

S.S. Franenfels for Hamburg—675 bags kordi kernals M Hoosen and Sons; 2600 bags groundnut oil cakes Swastik Oil Mills; 125 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 25 drums castor oil Gujarati Oil Mills and Mafg. Co; 35 ti Oil Mils and Mafg. Co; 37 drums castor oil J Bhagilal; 224 bags fennel seed A Govindji; 257 bags gum karaya D Mavji and Co; 55 bags gum karaya N Moolji; 55 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 287 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 150 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co; 56 bales hemp D Anandji.

For Rotterdam—900 bags kordi seed M Bhuta and Co; 5035 bags groundnut oil cakes H Ravji and Co; 4016 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosen and Sons; 53 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 200 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For Antwerp—55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 630 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 35 bales cotton raw E Mavji and Co; 680 bags linseed oil cakes M Hoosen and Sons; 680 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosen Sons; 747 bags kordi seed Ralli Bros.

For Piraeus—272 bags castor seed Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ghent.—55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Spezzia—50 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S.S. Bangalore for Shanghai—86 bags sandal wood S Nowroji and Co.

S.S. Havre Maru for Kobe—500 tons iron scrap G Gabriel.

For Dairen.—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co. 200 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

For Shanghai—800 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 13.

S.S. Clan Mackay, Agents J Finlay and Co., from Liverpool.—1466 bundles g. c. sheets; 50 bundles steel ridging; 8973 bundles steel hooks; 900 bundles steel sheets 500 bundles steel circles; 298 bundles steel strips; 467 bundles steel bars; 188 bundles steel rivets; 65 bundles steel; 50 cases soap; 153 cases tyres; 50 cases paper; 60 cases Indigo, 124 cases newspaper; 75 cases wire melting; 175 cases oats; 448 drums paint; 25 cases whisky; 35 cases wool tops; 214 drums lub. oil; 20 cases cottons; 90 cases cotton piecegoods; 36 cases cotton yarn; 46 cases silk yarn; 98 drums dyes; 782 bundles cement sheets; 58 cases tiles; 5000 bags soda ash; 800 bags chemicals; 162 drums chemicals; 710 cases machinery 34 cases bed steads.

From Glasgow.—50 cases cottons; 330 cases beer; 134 cases tyres; 176 cases sugar machinery; 50 cases newspaper; 25 cases whisky; 2250 bundles g.c. sheets; 825 bundle steel sheets.

From Swansea.—2998 bundles tin plates; 84 bundles Y. M. sheets; 175 bundles steel poles; 147 bundles steel bars; 145 bundles steel sheets; 495 bundles circles; 1094 bundles g.c. sheets; 883 bundles copper sheets.

From Fowey—1054 tons China clay.

NEXT SATURDAY

Hilarious Comedy of a King with 366 Wives, a new one every day!

with GORGEOUS MUSIC!!

MERRY MONARCH

United Artists Super

Starring

EMIL JANNINGS
SIDNEY FOX

DON'T MISS AT

WELLINGTON

TALKIES. DHOBI TALAO.

COTTON

MONEY

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations of the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Demand) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.

181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Absence Of Public Buying In Cotton

Dollar To Decline Shortly

FARMERS' STRIKE FAILING

Cotton Controlled By Currency Fluctuations

American public is hesitating to buy commodities owing to private reports of stabilisation of dollar which is expected to have bearish effect on prices.

The farmers' strike is falling and it is expected that the administration will further depreciate dollar shortly. There are reports of monetizing silver. Thus the present monetary policy is believed to be uncertain and professional operators show no inclination to operate.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on trade and New Orleans buying. The market opened at about the lowest level at a decline of 9 points on easier Liverpool closing advices. The market ruled quiet but steady for sometime but later improved on rapid decline in dollar. There was some trade and New Orleans buying which improved prices 12 points from the opening level The market closed steady at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. Spot cotton prices improved three points at 9.78c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points. There was light hedge-selling which met with trade support and steadier Egyptian reports. Later the market ruled steady with trade calling and closed at a deiline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced by one point to 5.32d. per lb.

NO RESPONSE.

In view of daily cranges in the monetary policy and fears of further depreciation of dollar, there is less disposition to operate. The official crop estimate was construed bullish and later decline in dollar failed to influence buying. This shows that there is something wrong in the general situation. It is true that farmers have taken full advantage of Loan plan but the holding movement is considered to dry up supplies only for a short period.

REUTER'S COTTON REVIEW.

The Government cotton report which was below the average expectation removed the uncertainty which restricted business. The figures sound the market well liquidated and advances followed with buying stimulated by the weakness of the dollar and a steady rise in gold price. These features evidently revived the inflationary theory with buyers further encouraged by the strength of wheat and stock markets.

It is reported that more farmers are holding with the aid of Government loans. This resulted in a tightening-up of the spot situation and implies participation in the next year's acreage control programme.

The recent cold rains have delayed movement of the crop and the damaged cotton is remaining in the fields.

Meanwhile bullish sentiment is based on the decline of dollars and Southern holding movement; but some quarters are hesitating to follow up advances, pending further development in general business conditions.

TEMPORARY RISE.

The following extract from "M. G. Commercial" will be found interesting:—

"Since July 18 cotton prices have fallen some 25 per cent. in the United States and wheat prices also have similarly depreciated. This has occurred in spite of one of the most energetic campaigns for trade recovery the world has ever known. Success has by no means been attained, and the increased purchasing power of labour has failed to reveal itself. Values have slowly receded, in the absence of definite increased demand, and it is apparent that with cotton at eight cents in Southern markets and wheat at under 70 cents the economic tide was too strong for the recovery engine.

OLD FASHIONS.

It is not surprising, therefore, that more stimulus must be applied to the markets if the recovery plan is to be allowed further time for its development. Accordingly, the Government agencies have resorted to the old-fashioned method of buying wheat, and have announced the details of the loan plan for cotton-growers. Acting under these incentives values have recovered somewhat in the last few days. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has allotted dol, 250,000,000 for the purpose of compensating farmers who will reduce their cotton acreage next season. The terms appear to be generous and the plan should meet with success. The object is to reduce next season's cotton acreage to 250,000,000, acres, which in normal times would produce about 9,000,000 bales. But, as has been seen, such methods of price stimulation fail in their ultimate object—the reduction in production. For the time being, however, the plan might steady prices though it is early in the season for such an operation. This season the land-leasing plan came too late to affect appreciably the production of outside growths, but the same cannot be said for next season. No doubt it will be realised later that the subsidy to the American cotton farmer is in reality a substantial encouragement to other cotton-growers

TRUE INDICATION.

When the United States and Great Britain suspended the gold standard a temporary increased demand for primary and manufactured products was created, and world prices stayed their downward course. The action of the German Government may result in a change in the financial policy of one or two of the remaining gold-standard countries. It is a possibility which cannot be overlooked, and a temporary revival in values and demand might easily arise from this source, sufficient, indeed, to maintain cotton consumption at the present high level for some time to come, in spite of the obvious falling-off in the United States. Thus cotton prices may be kept simmering, but whether they will boil up or cool down depends more on the European situation than on the action of the Roosevelt Administration."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January highest 9.95 plus .03 (11-56 a.m.); lowest 9.83 —.09 (10 a.m.).

Liverpool January highest 5.14 (11-57 a.m.); lowest 5.9 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Garside estimate of consumption:—Oct. 1933, 5,15,000; Sept. 1933, 5,01,000.

New York.—Average Consumption per working day:—Oct. 1933, 23,700; Sept. 1933, 24,100.

New York.—Firmness reflects currency situation and reports monetizing silver.

New York.—Industry improving. Securities look higher. Our indications November Government cotton estimate shows worst picture. Would buy at present level.

New York.—Market largely controlled by currency fluctuations with prospect administration will further depreciate Dollar. Conference with Litvinoff to-day expected to result with constructive developments.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Reaction dollar rate suggest that owing to huge bear account currency will start to appreciate whenever official policy of deliberate depreciation halts. While restabilisation dollar to gold at artificially depreciated level would only result severe drain Continental gold reserves and relative fall in sterling."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Reported Farmers strike failing. Russian recognition likely next week. Public buying in commodities not yet started.

Sterling kept strong by capital movements from America and France. Expect renewed decline in dollar shortly.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Think decline Dollar likely be renewed soon; American public not started buy commodities yet though considerable capital movements to England, France. Reported farmers' strike dying down.

New York: Dry boods trade improving; local traders following fluctuations Dollar no pressure to sell.

The following is a message despatched on 10-11-33:—

New York: Uncertainty domestic fiscal policy becoming acute; privately advised stabilization being considered but no official confirmation, anticipate effect much announcement beirub on commodities,

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—Jany. 26; March 17; May 7.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A. May 185—Liverpool May 5.13 Rs. 38-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A. May 185—New York May 10.19 Rs. 37-1/4 at Cross Rate 5.09-5/8.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Nov. 11.

SAKELS:		
November	12.63	plus 08
January	12.73	plus 05
March	13.03	plus 02
May	13.40	plus 04
July	13.68	plus 06
ASH:		
December	10.07	plus 10

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Nov 13

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1.3 7/16
To-day's opening 1.3 7/16
To-day's closing 1.3 1/2
Difference plus 1/16

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

The latest Canadian Wheat crop estimate is 272 million bushels against 428 million bushels same period last year.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Th local Silver maryet ruled very steady on firm Shanghai advices. It is reported that there is a move in America for a new dollar coin with silver. The market opened at a rise of annas two and improved further on local buying. Magsar delivery was firm at Rs. 56/15 against last closing at Rs. 56/10. Posh delivery was quoted at Rs. 57/2. The Gold market was quiet with a scattered buying and selling and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Ready Silver Rs. 56-14-0
Magsar delivery Rs. 56-15-0
Posh delivery Rs. 57-2-0
Ready Gold Rs. 32-11-0
Magsar delivery Rs. 32-11-6
Posh delivery Rs. 32-11-9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Nov. 11.

Spot Silver	42 7/8	plus 1/8c.
December	43.35	plus 55
January	43.55	plus 55

Tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th November 83,348
Same time last year 1,88,354

Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th November:—

	1933/34	1932/33
United Kingdom	6,935	4,020
Continent	65,038	60,234
China	34,957	200
Japan	324	1,27,303
Coast Ports	1,332	2,681
U.S.A.	----	----
Total	1,08,533	1,94,438

Total exports by rail, from 1st Sept., to 9th Nov. 1933 27,078
Estimate Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept., to 9th Nov. 1933 1,01,339
Same period last year 1,33,172
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th Nov. 1933 5,57,525
Same time last year 5,28,127

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The local market opened firm to-day at Rs. 186/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 187/4 on active buying and short covering. This demand was mainly influenced bullish cables from America regarding recognition of Russia. There were rumours also regarding delinking of rupee from sterling. Later on there was scattered realising which resulted in a small loss of annas eight. The undertone of the market was very steady.

The Liverpool market opened steady at a decline of 2 points. Our market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach A.M.	186	12
Oomra D.J.	164	8
Oomra March	165	4
Bengal D.J.	140	12
Bengal March	142	8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M. G.:—				
Bengal U. P.	145	142	139	136
Panjab	145	142	139	136
Rajputana	145	142	139	136
Oomra No. 3	171	168	165	..

READY COTTON, SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

56 Motiram Vaghji Dhungadhra 168-1/2
25 Do. Kekri 1 on
50 A. Damodar Nandura New Umra Rate.
36 Do. Amraoti 164-1/2
32 Do. Do. 164-1/2
100 Do. Nandura 164-1/2
55 Shapurji Bharoocha Kadi 161½
43 Do. Amran 156½
28 Do. Harji 160
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Miyagaon 13½ Off
41 Volkart Bros. Wardha 129 Old
52 Bhaidas Mavji Manwathroad 141-3/4
55 Bombay & Co. Chopda New 165
46 A. Damodar Akola 166
60 Arjan Khimji Parbhani 142
300 Volkart Bros. Broach 17 Off
46 Japan T. & Co. Akot 166

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Bengal Superfine	144
Bengal Fine	143
Bengal F.G.	141
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	141
Wardha-Hingt Fine	163
Nagpur Savner Fine	163
Yeotmal Fine	160
Arvi Fine	160
Ellichpur Fine	160
Amraoti-Berar Fine	159
Khamgaon Fine	158
Mulkapur Fine	154
Khandesh Fine	152
Muthia F.G.	140
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	152
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	160
Broach F.G.	171
Cambodia	227
Miraj-Sangli	167
Compta Good	177
Jinja	287
Busoga	292
Kampala	290
Manza (new)	234

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	11-11-33.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	209	5,836
Central India	....	3,355
Barsi and Nagar	255	6,293
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	1,458
Berar	287	7,563
Central Provinces	110	3,034
Total Oomras	861	27,539
Dholera	....	3,510
N.-W. Provinces	188	2,478
Rajputana	96	785
Sind-Punjab	....	1,524
Broach	....	1,891
Coompta & Dharwar	91	5,244
Westerns-Northerns	2	2,973
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1	4,656
Persian	....	356
American	....	5,466
Egyptian & African	....	29,924
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	2
Total	1,239	86,348

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	11-11-33.	1st Sept. to 9th Nov. This year.
Europe	1,965	71,973
Japan & China	2,600	35,278
Coast Ports	....	1,332
Up-country by Rail	....	27,077
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	19,250
Total	4,565	154,910

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 13.

B C RATE—
T T and D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T & D D 1/5 7/8.
Selling T T 1/5 7/8 to Dec.
Buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Buying D D 1/5 31/32.
Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 Nov/Dec
NEW YORK B C RATE
T T 266 1/2 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS—
Selling T T 264 1/2 Nominal.
Buying T T 261 1/2. Nominal
Buying T T 261 1/2 Nominal.
PARIS BANKS—
Selling D D 604.
Buying D D 614.
AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling D D 58 1/4.
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T T 79 3/4.
Buying 60 Days 78 1/4.
HONGKONG BANKS—
Selling D D 97 1/4.
SHANGHAI BANKS—
Selling D D 87 1/4.
SINGAPORE BANKS—
Selling D D 157 1/4.
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D D 58.
BERLIN BANKS—
Selling D D 98 1/2.
CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.09 3/4 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 13th inst.
London/Paris 81.43 11th inst.
London/Belgium 22.83 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.44 11th inst.
London/Italy 60.43 11th inst.
London/Berlin 13.34 11th inst.
London/Holland 7.90 11th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.40 11th inst.
London/New York 5.03 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 10th inst. £6:9:8; 11th inst. £6:10:1 1/2.
Silver London Ready 10th inst. 18 7/16; 11th inst. 18 3/8.
Silver London Forward 10th inst 18 9/16; 11th inst. 18 1/2.
Silver New York Ready 10th inst. 42 3/4; 11th inst. 43 1/4.
London Discounts 3 Mos 10th inst. 1 1/8 p c; 11th inst. 1 1/8 p c
London Discounts 6 Mos 10th inst. 1 3/16 p c; 11th inst. 1 3/16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ p c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p c. 3 Mos 1 p c. 6 Mos 2 p c.
Tone:—Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

F P Bales.	1933-34.	1932-33.
Receipts to date 11-11-33	3941000	3762000
Receipts Yesterday 11-11-33	53000	39000
Exports to date 11-11-33	2763000	2487000
Stock at Ports 10-11-33	3936000	4467000
Stock Interior Towns 10-11-33	2061000	2201000
Stock Liverpool 10-11-33	833000	727000
Visible Supply 10-11-33	8772000	9106000
Quantity in Sight 10-11-33	6415000	6123000
Quantity out of Sight 10-11-33	4196000	3821000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

	Bales.
Khandesh	209
Barsi-Nugger	255
Berar	287
Central Provinces	110
N.-W. Provinces	188
Rajputana	96
Compta-Dharwar	91
Western-Northerns	2
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1
Cotton Total	1,239
	Cwts.
Wheat	17,148
Linseed	6,252
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	51
Gingellyseed	1,319
Poppyseed	6
Groundnuts	24,464
Castorseed	12
Rice	6,367
Myrabollams	908
Cottonseed	4,772
Gram	1,874
Joowar	499
Barley	20
Bajree	2,657
	Tons.
Coal	732

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Java Ready	15	1	0
S. S. "India"	4	13	6
S. S. "Nizam"	5	0	0
Nov. Shipment	4	11	0
D.M. Shipment	4	9	0
F.M. Shipment	4	9	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 26/9; Closing Rs. 26/15.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 25/13; Highest Rs. 26/0; Closing Rs. 26/4.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Steel Shares Firm

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The Share Bazar ruled very steady and shows signs of confidence. The technical position the market is healthy and there was impressive demand for Tata Steel Shares. Both Ordinary and Dfds. ruled firm with active demand and recorded sharp improvement in prices. Cement Shares were also very steady with improved demand. Later the market showed general improvement in Mill shares. Even Fazal Shares rallied Rs. 10|- to Rs. 65 Nagpur and Centuries were steady while Bombay Dyeings were firm. The forward market will now continue upto 2 p.m. daily.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

B. Dyeing 75s, 58/12, 60, 58/12, 62/8
Century 196/4, 98/12, 201/4, 198/8, 201/4
Nagpur 241/4, 43/12, 42/8, 45
Swadesh 200, 1/4, 200, 203/2
Kohinoor 120/ 24/6, 26/4, 24/6
S. Dfds. 166/4, 172, 178/10
S. Ord. 47/8, 46/12, 49, 48/12
Burma 332/8, 35, 34/6, 39/6, 338/12
Andhra 1392/8, 95, 90, 1402/8, 1393/12
Tata Power 985, 87/8, 80, 85, 82/8
I. Cement 275, 280
Fazal 57/8, 62/8, 57/8, 66/4, 65
Pearl 16/4, 20, 25, 22/8
Indore 57/8, 60, 65, 58/12
I. Bleachings 95, 96/4, 95, 97/8, 93/12
Crescent 9, 12/8, 11/4
Pabani 13/12, 15, 18/12

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

	Rs.	as.
Ahmedabad Advance	280	10
Currimbhoy	7	0
Dawn	425	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	2
Hindustan	1690	0
Indian Manufacturing	1460	0
Kastoorchand	2	8
Khatau	55	0
Lakshmi	767	8
Morarjee	205N	
Model Nagpore	50	0
Osmanshani Mills	57	8
Sholapur	3050	0
Sassoon Silk	43	12
Swan	50	0
Tata Mills	18	0
Vishnu Mills	1447	8

CEMENT SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Gwalior Cement	81	4
Katni Cement Def.	1030	N
Okha Cement	135	0
United Cements	65	0

DEBENTURES.

	Rs.
6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	111 0
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	57 12
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	97 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb	110 12

BANK SECTION

	Rs.	as.
Bank of India	103	4
Baroda Bank	86	0
Bombay Provincial	49	0
Central Bank	23	10
Imperial F. P.	1241	4
Imperial P. P.	307	8
Union Bank	4 6-1/2	

ELECTRIC SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Ahmedabad Electric	134	6
Broach Electric	9	12
Karachi Electric	191	4
Surat Electric	170	0
Suburban Electric	130	0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Br. Burma Petrol	2 11	6
Bombay-Burma New	120	0
Indian Radio Ordy.	430	0
Indian Radio Def.	490	0
Indian Mercantile	42	0
McKenzies	50	0
New Indian Assurance	25	6
Jupiter Assurance	11	0
Oriental Assurance	3300	0
Vulcan Insurance	7	0
Port Canning	602	8
Scindia Steam	9	2
Tata Oils	16	0

RAILWAY SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Ahmedabad Prantej	772	8
Amritsar Patti Old	113	8
Central Provinces	77	4
Dhond Baramati	82	0
Guzerat	56	8
Hoshiarpur Doab	86	0
Larkhana	89	0
Mandra Bhon	76	8
Mymensig Rebate	84	0
Mymensing Gtd.	84	0
Pachora Jamner	70	0
Sara Sirajgunj	84	0
Sialkot Narowal	90	0
Sind Light	71	8
Tapty Valley	720	4
Upper Sind Light	93	0

PREFERENCE SHARES.

	Rs.	as.
Andhra Valley Pref.	1202	0
Bombay Steam Pref.	265	0
Bombay Tram Pref.	76	12
Central India Pref.	500	0
Katni 1st Pref.	127	8
Katni 2nd Pref.	136	4
Punjab Cement Pref.	14	0
Tata Hydro Pref.	125	10
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	161	4
Tata I & S 2nd Pref.	100	12
Tata Power Pref.	1265	0
Vishnu Pref.	635	0

FORWARD LIST.

Andhra Valley	1393 12
Bombay Dyeing	762 8
Colaba	75 0
Century	201 4
Gokak	105-0
Kohinoor	124 8
Sassoon Silk	48 0
Shahabad Cement	279 6
Nagpur	245 0
New Great	118 2
Mysore	100- 0
Belapur	183 12
Phoenix	295 0
Simplex	70 0
Swadeshi	203 2
Alcock	183 12
Bom. Steam	258 12
Burma Old	338 12
Tram	136 4
Bundi Cement	24 14
Indian	280 0
Katni Ord.	373 12
Shivrajpur	15- 2
Tata Ord.	48 14
Tata Defd.	178 12
Tata Hydro	149 6
Punjab Cement	15 0
Tata Constr.	59 4
Bom. Telephone	82 3
Tata Power	982 8

CURRIMBHOY GROUP MILLS.

Indore-Malwa	Rs. 58-12
Fazal Mills	Rs. 65-0
Pearl Mills	Rs. 22-8
Pabani Mills	Rs. 18 12
Crescent Mills	Rs. 11 4
Ondian Bleaching	Rs. 93 12

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Broach A.|May, Ou. 185; Hi. 186; Lo. 184-3|4; Close 185-1|2.
Oomra D.|J., Op. 163-1|2; Hi. 163-1|2; Lo. 163-1|4; Close 163-1|4.
Oomra March, Op. 164; Hi. 164; Lo. 163-3|4; Close 163-3|4.
Bengal D.|J., Op. 138-1|2; Hi. 139-1|2; Lo. 138-1|2; Close 139-1|2.
Bengal March, Op. 140; Hi. 141; Lo. 140; Close 141.

LINSEED & SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat May	4	2	6
Linseed May	6	3	9
Wheat Tejimandi	0	6	6
Linseed Tejimandi	0	10	3

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 13th day of November 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.
April-May 1934.
(B. T.)
10-30 Rs. 185/8
12-30 Rs. 186/12
1-30 Rs. 186/12
Settlement.
4 Rs. 186/12
5 Rs. 186/8
April-May.
Highest 187/4 Teji Mandi Sahi.
Lowest 185/8 Settlement Rate.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 13.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3½ p.c. G P N Sett.	82-12½
3½ p c G P N Cash	83-14
4 p c 1960/70 Sett.	98-6
4 p c 1960/70 Cash	98-8
5 p c 1945/55 Sett.	113-14
5 p c 1945/55 Cash	114-0

TAXFREE.

5 p c 1955 Mysore	113-8
5½ p c 1938 Mysore	109-10
6½ p c 1935 B D L	107-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ p c 1947/50 Cash	93-2
4 p c 1934/37 Cash	103-2
4 p c 1943 Cash	103-2
4½ p c 1934 Cash	101-11
4½ p c 1955/60 Cash	105-8
5 p c 1939/44 Cash	108-13
5 p c 1940/43 Cash	105-12
5 p c 1935 Cash	104-2
5½ p c 1938/40 Cash	107/8
6½ p c 1935 T B Cash	106-12

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)

4 p c B P T 1974	95-4
4 p c M Deb. 1974	94-0
5 p c M Deb. 1959	106-8
6 p c M Deb. 1954	118-0
6 p c K P T 1956	118-0
6½ p c B I T 1937	108-9

3½ p.c G. P. Notes opened at 82/9/6 and touched 82/13 and closed at Rs. 82/13/6.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

GERMAN ELECTION SURPRISE

Socialists Vote For Nazi Regime

"Bolshevism Must Be Annihilated"

Communists Justify Hitler's Boast!

BERLIN, Nov. 12.

It is already obvious that chancellor Hitler is backed by over 30 million Germans as compared to 17 million in the last Reichstag election.

The most striking feature was, 12 millions who on 5 voted Socialist and Communist have gone Nazi apparently justifying chancellor Hitler's boast that he would annihilate Marxism and Bolshevism in Germany.

MILITARY FORCE V. RECONSTRUCTION

The earliest press comment on the election is that the choice for the world is military force or reconstruction. The German policy is decided definitely for the latter.

It is now the business of others to act but the basis must be equal rights. He who wishes to serve the cause of peace must not talk of sanctions, revenge or non-return of Saar to Germany.—Reuter's Special.

90 P. C. SOLID VOTES FOR GOVT.

LATER.

It is already evident over 90 per cent of the electorate voted practically solidly for the Government.

Out of 225900 votes hitherto counted in the Reichstag Election 217,100 went to the Nazis 8,800 invalid.

Out of 250,700 referendum votes 240,000 voted "yes" 7,600 voted "No" and 3,100,

PROVISIONAL VOTING FIGURES.

The Provisional final figures in the Reichstag vote are 4,30,97,577 of which 3,96,55,288 are for Nazis. 33,52,289 invalid.

Plebiscite votes 4,34,64 420 of which 4,06,18,147 voted "yes" 20,-55,363 voted "No" and 790,910 invalid.—Reuter's Special.

The German people have confirmed before the world its solemn avewal of policy of peace of the Nazi Party.

The verdict is an overwhelming victory for Hitler. Even prisoners in Concentration camps appeared to have turned Nazi and amnesty of political prisoners is regarded as probable for "splendid demonstration of faith in Hitler."

The Final results for the City of Berlin show 1,136,233. voted Nazi as compared with (398687) in the Reichstag election in March.

In order to celebrate the victory the Minister of Propaganda has instructed the entire population of Germany to bedeck the houses with flags to-day.

The only untoward incident occurred at Dortmund, where a communist distributing handbills was shot dead by the police, when attempting to escape.

HITLER'S PLANS.

Hitler's plans for the future are likely to be quickly revealed.

It is understood Government have already planned extensive constitutional changes. The probable first step will be the abolition of Federal States and division of Germany into departments similar to those in France for purposes of administration. All powers of authority will thus be centralised and Prussian domination of Federal States ended.

LATEST FIGURES.

The Official provisional final figures in Reichstag votes are 42,970.009 of which 39,626 647 are for Nazis and 3,348 866, invalid

Plebiscite votes are 43 439.046 of which 40,588 804 "eys" 2 190181 "No" and (750061) invalid.—Reuter's Special.

JAWAHAR ON UNITY

All Parties In India Are Unanimous In Condemning White Paper

LEADING NOWHERE

Unity Among Parties Having Different Ideals And Following Different Methods Useless.

BENARES, Nov. 12.

Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru, in the course of his second lecture here, this morning, delivered to a select audience, referred to the question of unity, and said that as far as he knew all parties were united in condemning the White Paper, but he thought that unity among parties having different ideals and following different methods would lead them nowhere.

The Pandit's third lecture will be delivered this evening, while his fourth lecture has been arranged for to-night at the Hindu University.—A. P.

SIR MAHOMED HABIBULLAH

Accepts Dewanship Of Travancore In Succession To Mr. Austin

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 12.

It is learnt that Sir Mohamed Habibullah, who is now at Madras, was offered and has accepted the Dewanship of Travancore in succession to Mr. Austin when the latter's term expires in February 1934.

Sir Mohamed has occupied various distinguished offices under the Government. He was returned to the Madras Legislative Council by a Hindu constituency of North Arcot, and throughout his public life has been known to be above communal bias.

He successively occupied the posts of Commissioner of Madras Corporation, Revenue Member in the Madras Executive Council and Education Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Sir Mohamed led the delegation to the League of Nations.—A. P.

Unconditional Release For Dr. Jivraj Mehta

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 13.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital, was released last evening unconditionally.

He was ailing for many weeks and has lost 30 lbs.

He leaves for Bombay to-day.

It may be remembered Dr. Jivraj Mehta was arrested in Bombay in 1931 under the Ordinance. He was sent to Bijapur subsequently and was ordered not to leave the precincts of the town without the permission of the Magistrate. He disobeyed the order and was tried and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment in February, 1932.

Dr. Mehta will arrive in Bombay (on Tuesday) morning by the Madras Mail.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR NADIR SHAH

60 Representatives From Neighbouring Countries At Woking

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A brief memorial service for Nadirshah at the mosque in Woking was attended by 60 representatives of all countries surrounding Afghanistan including the Arab Minister London, the Persian Charge-d-Affaires and the representative of the Agakhan.

After service, an Afghan author and friend of Nadirshah living in England read a very high tribute to Nadirshah and broke down at the end of the address.—Reuter's Special.

ALL QUIET ON FRONTIER

Tribes Give Oath Of Allegiance To New King

QUETTA, Nov. 13.

It is understood that the Frontier tribal situation is quiet at this end of the border. Lorry traffic between Kandahar and Chaman continues.

It is stated that the tribes have given oath of allegiance to the new King of Afghanistan.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS OF TWO WARD BOYS

MEERUT, Nov. 12.

Mystery surrounds the death of two Indian ward boys attached to the British Military Hospital. One of them was picked up unconscious from the ground adjoining the hospital compound and the other from the servants' quarters.

They died shortly after admission into the hospital.—A. P.

U. S. SURPRISE FOR SOVIET

Litvinoff To Submit To Intensive Examination By Roosevelt?

RUSSIAN CLAIMS AGAINST AMERICA

Reparations Exceed Combined Sum of American Debt & Private Claims Against Soviet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

That the Soviet will have to submit to intensive examination of the outstanding differences with the United States before President Roosevelt grants recognition is indicated by the prolongation of discussions with M. Litvinoff.

The Whitehouse correspondent of the "Herald Tribune" reports the President Roosevelt is insisting on a detailed understanding on all important issues.

Another paper declares that the Soviet's total claims for reparations on account of American intervention in Archangel (Siberia) in 1919 exceed the combined sum of the American debt and private claims againt Russia.

M. Litvinoff who will be consulting Moscow later on the point is reported to be surprised at the turn of events.—Reuter's Special.

MANAVADAR CHIEF TO WED

Marriage With Princess Of Mangrol

(From A Correspondent.)

MANAVADAR, Nov. 13.

The marriage occasion of Khan Shree Gulam Moinuddin Khan Chief of Manavadar began with a hockey match between Manavadar and the Junagadh team on the 11th instant at the Fateh ground. The Manavadar team won by 12 goals.

On the 12th a second hockey match was played and again Manavadar won by 5 goals. The Chief of Manavadar plays a very fine game and thinks of taking his well trained team to Germany in December next.

Deputations from all Kathiawar prominant states of Kathiawar arrived on the morning of the 12th.

A garden party was given on the Fateh ground the same evening and at night a grand procession started from the Haveli buildings which created a great joy in the puplic at large.

On Monday in the Poshak Kacheri held in a mandap deputations of Kathiawar States offered Poshak to the Khansaheb.

On Tuesday morning the "Jan" party is to start by a special train to Mangrol where the Nika will be celebrated between the Khansaheb and Qudsia Begum. Princess of Mangrol.

The Manavadar State is progressing day by day in administration and other matters It is managed economically by an efficient staff. Every village has a school. An electrical power house and an up-to-date hospital have been recently erected.

(Continued from Col. 7).

easily inculcated in industrial centres, where large numbers of workpeople live in a small area and are more susceptible to influence in the mass. The industrialists of this Presidency, therefore, can exert a definite influence towards improving the lot of those working on the countryside and be a powerful factor in the cause of village betterment by creating amongst their workers a desire for cleanliness and hygiene—a gospel that these workers would preach when they return to their villages.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, may I thank you most warmly for your hospitality to-night, and I need not tell you,—knowing, as I do, how great are the issues which depend upon you,—with what interest and goodwill I shall watch your progress in the future.

Millowners Do Not Play Game

Rely Much On Tariffs And Not On Self-Help

Governor Complains Proposals For Better Management Have Been Shelved

Speaking at the Millowners' Association Dinner on Monday night at the Willingdon Sports Club, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes said:—

During the past five years I have had many opportunities of seeing you both individually and in your representative capacity, and it is with real regret that I reflect that this will probably be the last occasion on which I shall meet you before I leave India. We have had many important problems to discuss, and, while it is true that latterly those discussions have been conducted in the more rarefied atmosphere of the hills, yet the results of them must be reflected in the future of this city. I have often thought that a millowner and Tantalus have much in common. Always you seem to be reaching for a reward that eludes your grasp. Always just one little thing appears necessary to secure prosperity, and yet, when you have obtained it, it is found that something else has intervened and your striving has been in vain.

MICAWBER AND MILLS

A year or so ago tariffs were regarded as a cure for all your ills. You have your tariffs, but I do not hear any cries of gratitude from a happy opulent industry! Five years ago we were assured that a substantial reduction in labour costs would set the industry firmly on its feet. To-day the earnings of labour have been reduced, yet dividends are few and far between. It would not, however, be fair to liken your industry to Mr. Micawber, who was always waiting for something to turn up; you do not follow that gentleman's example of placid contentment, you are always working and striving to bring about the rehabilitation of your industry. In fact, you seem to have something in common with Sisyphus and to share with him that exasperated sense of frustration he must have felt every time the stone started to roll down hill again.

I am aware that Government also has been accused of adopting a Micawberlike attitude in financial matters, but you will be glad to hear that we have been able to illustrate that gentleman's profound economic theory—evolved, it is true, after unfortunate experience and to balance our budget!

TEXTILE PUZZLES

The textile industry in this City has many peculiarities, and to those of us who are unacquainted with its intricacies there are many puzzles. Why is it, for instance, that a tax of a rupee a bale on cotton, so we are told, should be a more serious matter for the industry than fluctuations of Rs. 50 a bale in the cotton market, or that a tax of 75 per cent. imposed on the products of your competitors is negligible compared with a tax of 2½ per cent. on machinery and stores? But I must deal only very generally with the profound and peculiar conditions inherent in the industry you represent, and will not attempt to suggest any ready-made or doctrinaire solution of your problems.

As you know, I and my Government have always done our best to promote your interests and to support your suggestions; but I am not sure that there is not perhaps a tendency to rely too much on tariffs and not enough on selfhelf. Seven years ago the Noyce Committee pointed out defects in organisation and management, all of which have not yet been put right. Then the Fawcett Committee and the Whitley Commission made recommendations in other directions—recommendations which, to some extent, depended upon prosperity—but some of which involve no expenditure and yet they have not been adopted. I would only say in this connection that we cannot rely for ever on Protection, and we cannot expect the consumer to continue paying higher prices than those which would obtain in an open market. The consumer, too, is not unlikely to view with some concern cuts in wages and any forcing down of the standard of life of the worker

INTEREST OF GROWERS

There is another class of community whose interests we must never forget and who deserve great consideration. I refer to the cotton grower, whom the economic depression has hit particularly badly. The price of Broach cotton last year, as we know, was barely 75 per cent. of the pre-war price, and whereas during the pre-war period Indian cotton growers exported cotton worth 33 crores—a figure which rose to 65 crores during the post-war period—in 1931-32 they realised only 23 crores, and in 1932-33 only 20 crors. Obviously this contraction in the purchasing power of the grower must react to some extent on your industry. Moreover, attempts to help you at one time threatened to prejudice the exporter of cotton. Any contraction in foreign demand is bound to react further on prices and to make the lot of the grower still more difficult.

BOMBAY AGREEMENT.

I am appear to have struck a somewhat gloomy note, and yet I do not feel that we need be downhearted. You have traditions, you have a Government that does not turn a deaf ear to your demands, you have a labour force which is not less efficient than that of your competitors in this country. But there is no doubt that you will have to be ruthless in the excision of all that is unhealthy and clogging in the life of the industry you represent. If you do this I am sure the Bombay mill industry, which has admittedly fallen upon evil days, will once more improve. The discussions and agreements that you have entered into with producers in other countries can do nothing but good, and I congratulate you on the results already achieved.

There is, however, one result of the present condition of the industry which personally fills me with regret, and that is that circumstances have prevented an expansion of welfare work which I am sure your Association would actively promote, if the necessary funds were available. There is much to be done, as will be obvious when it is realised that there are a few mills that have no dispensary and quite a number which still do not provide creches for their women workers

WORKERS AS MESSENGERS.

May I also say a word on Village Improvement. We all know how close is the association between industrial and agricultural workers. The great army of industrial workers is, I feel, a potential propagandist force for the cause of village improvement, because the ideals of welfare in its widest sense can be more

(Continued in Col. 5)

BREACHES ON RAILWAY LINES

LUCKNOW. Nov. 13.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Kadura wires under date November 13. Regarding the breaches between Partibennur and Paramakudi on the Manamadura-Dansuhkodi section main line, passengers by all day trains are being transhipped over the breaches. Through running is expected to commence to-morrow morning.

BREACHES CLOSED.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Tinnevelly wires:

The breaches between Tenkasi and Karivalamvandanallur have been closed and two trains are running each way from to-day.—A. P.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Only Solution For Present Day Problems, Says Jawaharlal

BENARES, Nov. 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his third lecture on international situation last night said hat scientific socialism appeared to be the only system capable of solving various present day problems. Other systems, he added, had so far proved a failure The Pandit observed that a Government which was not capable of solving widespread starvation, unemployment and sickness was no Government.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered his fourth lecture at the Hindu University.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving Allahabad this afternoon. Pandit Malaviya, who had gone to Mussoorie to recoup his health returned to Benares last night.—A. P.

HOW NADIR SHAH WAS MURDERED

Alleged Assassin Said To Be Old Servant

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

Details regarding the assassination of the late King Nadir Shah are now available.

It is learnt that during a prize-giving ceremony by Nadir Shah on the afternoon of November 8 at Ark Palace three shots suddenly rang out from crowd of onlookers, Nadir Shah falling instantly, fatally wounded in the heart.

It is alleged that the assassin who was immediately seized is the son of the old servant of Ghulam Nabi. The man had been previously pardoned by the late King for intrigue. He was roughly handled by students, but was rescued by the police. The crowd rushed out into the streets, crying "King is dead, King is dead".

Revolver was used by the assassin, the King dying within a few minutes. Shah Mahmud, War Minister and the late King's brother, instantly, gave orders to the police and military to patrol the streets, but no anti-dynastic demonstrations occurred, only a huge excited crowd of sympathisers gathered outside the Palace.—A. P.

ASSASSIN A STUDENT

NEW DELHI Nov. 13.

It is learned that the assassin of the late King Nadirshah is a student. It is not known whether he has been executed.—A. P.

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